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From the University Magazine.

WHO COMMANDED AT MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE?

In writing a memoir of Gov. Caswell, the question stated above must of course be raised, and, if possible, answered. The writer of such a memoir would be unfaithful to his duty, should he omit to throw upon that question all the light he can gather. He would be more than unfaithful, should he withhold the answer to which the evidence compels him; or should he in any degree modify, or forbear fully to express his convictions, through any fear or favor of the living or the dead. It was under the control of such views and feelings, that I attempted, in my lecture of Gov. Caswell, to state the arguments and the result to which they led me upon the question touching the leadership at the battle of Moore's Creek. I endeavored simply to do justice. My position was that of a judge, in a matter of historical criticism and evidence. I had no interest in concealing or exaggerating the truth. I do not so revere the memory of Caswell as to claim for him an iota which I am not sure he deserved. I had no motive to underrate the gallantry of Lillington. I belonged to no party, had taken no side, had no prepossession. I decided in strict accordance with what seemed to me the weight and pressure of the evidence. I claim no more than to have been impartial, and that I do claim; and when any man charges me with a desire to deprive Gen. Lillington of the place he occupied, I can only say, that no one who knows me would make such a charge, and that no one to whom I am a stranger ought to have made it.

In the lecture, which has been referred to, only the more prominent points of evidence were presented. They seemed to me sufficient. They satisfy me now. Yet there are other witnesses also, whom I purpose now to bring forward, and at the same time to repeat more clearly and strongly, if may be, the proofs offered before. The whole forms an array of proof, which may be offered for few alledged facts of that day, and which, it seems to me, ought to set this question at rest forever.

Before entering on the discussion of the evidence, let me say that the question is not which of the two Colonels was the most skilful soldier, or the most gallant man, nor even which contributed the most to win the victory of that day. Whichsoever way it is decided, no imputation rests on the fair fame of either. The question is almost a technical one, who was Chief in command? Or, as it may very fairly be stated, who was judged the Chief by the men of their own day?—men who were in the battle—men who knew all the circumstances connected with it, and many of whom were placed in a position in which they were compelled quasi judicially to decide this very question. If we find their voices, as the voice of one man, without protest, or denial, or doubt, or hesitation, assigning the foremost place to one, and no man among them putting forth a claim even for the other, are we not authorized to believe, and say, that the chief command did in fact belong to him? And ought not this unanimous consent of such and so many witnesses to be held of higher worth than a local and temporary tradition? Such I affirm to be the fact in this case—that *all the original witnesses* are on one side, and that the side of Caswell—that every historian who has touched upon this action for the first fifty years after it took place, bears the same testimony.

Among the original witnesses our first appeal is naturally to Colonel James Moore. Colonel Moore was a Cape Fear man, a neighbor and friend of Colonel Lillington, and if he were capable of any bias, he would, most likely, be prejudiced in his favor. Between the regions of the Cape Fear and of the Neuse there was even then some measure of political rivalry and jealousy, and Colonel Moore would not be like to have any predilection for Colonel Caswell. Colonel Moore was chief in command of all the Provincial forces in arms along the Cape Fear in February, 1776. He was the official superior of both Caswell and Lillington. He was on the ground where the battle was fought, a few hours only after the victory was won. Surely he must have known to whom the honours of that day were due, and the intimations of his judgment on that point might well be esteemed decisive of our question.

The whole of Colonel Moore's testimony, which has come down to us, is contained in three letters, which are of an official, or semi-official character, and clearly, though incidentally—for our question could not have been a question to him, and needed, therefore, no formal decision—expressing his opinion on this subject. The longest of them is his official report of the action, and the events which preceded and accompanied it, made to Cornelius Harnett, the President of the Provincial Council, on the second of March, 1776. In this report, he speaks of the "attack on Col. Caswell and Col. Lillington," placing Caswell's name first, where that of the commanding officer certainly should be. Beyond the intimation contained in this arrangement of the names—which yet is plain enough—there seems to me to be nothing in it bearing on the point now before us. (*)

The other two letters have never been printed before, and are, therefore, given entire.

CAMP AT MOORE'S CREEK,
February 28th, 1776.

SIR:—I have thought proper to send down Mr. Farquar Cambel to be examined by your Committee. He has been accused of aiding and abetting the Torys in their late schemes, and was carried prisoner to Col. Caswell's Camp; he is now fallen into my hands and I send him to you to deal with as you think proper. A Daniel Williams, of Duplin, who was a prisoner among the Torys, says that he heard Captain McCloud, say, that they intended to go to the Governor by the way of Rockfish; but that Mr. F Cambel advised them to take the route that they have done, and that in a few hours, by his means they could have notice of anything that was transacted in our camp.

I am, sir, your very hum'e serv't,
JA. MOORE.

To the Chairman of the Committee of Wilmington.

MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE,
28th Feb'y, 1776.

DEAR SIR: Between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock on yesterday morning the Tories, led by McLeod, passed the widow Moore's Creek bridge, of which the boards were taken off. They were highlanders and advanced with intrepidity to attack Col. Caswell who was intrenched on an advantageous ground. They began the fire which was not returned till they were within a short distance of our breast-work when a pretty warm action ensued: between twenty and thirty of the Tories were killed, and I suppose a considerable number wounded. No more than four, however, have fallen into my hands—one is since dead. McLeod was among the first to fall—he was a brave soldier and would have done honor to a good cause (*).

A Capt. Campbell, of Anson, is also dead. I have sent out scouts with orders to discover their rout and to take into possession all the useful articles that may be thrown away by the enemy.

I am your humble serv't,
JAS. MOORE.

P. S.—We learn that this small defeat has introduced much confusion in the Tory Camp, and the greatest part of their army are dispersed. Not one of our men were killed, three are wounded, one mortally, the others very slightly. Have Lockwood's folly bridge guarded, and all the passes where it may be practical for the Tory Chief to escape to the men of war. Show this to the Committee.

It is very noticeable that in these three letters Colonel Lillington is mentioned only once, and that in a way to denote inferiority; that in two of them, one of them his earliest official account of the battle, and both written the day after the battle, and on the field of the battle, both intended for the Wilmington Committee—to whom he would gladly have spoken the praises of Colonel Lillington, had that officer held a position of preeminence—no allusion whatever is made to him; while he declares the camp they both occupied to be "Colonel Caswell's Camp," and that the "attack" that was made, was "made" on Colonel Caswell. Is it credible, that Colonel Moore could have written as he did, had Colonel Lillington been the chief in command that day? That he could have so utterly disregarded the requirements of military etiquette, not to say of common justice? Not a word is said by him, nor a hint given that Col. Lillington was the superior—and yet he would certainly have claimed that, had it been true—while he clearly points to Colonel Caswell as the leader and "the leading spirit" in the action and the victory—as receiving the attack, and as the master of the camp. One who reads these letters carefully can hardly remain in doubt who, in Col. Moore's judgment, was best entitled to "the honors of the day."

We have heard the testimony of the commander-in-chief of the American forces engaged in the battle. Let us now hear the commander of the enemy. The Highlanders were led by Brig. Gen. Donald McDonald. No one can doubt that he knew who commanded the troops by whom he was defeated, or imagine that he could have had any inducement to mis-state the fact: and if we find that he no where alludes to Lillington, but speaks of Caswell, as he could have spoken of no one but his victor, there can hardly be any further question—his witness alone should be enough—who was the superior in command at Moore's Creek.

We have two letters of General McDonald bearing on this question, and furnishing a testimony the more valuable because it is incidental. The first was a "report" or statement made "to the President and members of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, May 29th, 1776." As the report is one of some interest in reference to the temper and doings of those times, we copy it entire. (†)

"That he was, by a party of horsemen, upon the 28th day of February last, taken prisoner from sick quarters, eight miles from Widow Moore's Creek, where he was dangerously ill, and carried to Col. *Caswell's* camp, where Gen. Moore then commanded, to whom he delivered his sword as prisoner of war, which General Moore was pleased to deliver back in a genteel manner before all his officers then present, according to the rules and customs of war practiced in all nations; assuring him at the same time that he should be well treated, and his baggage and property delivered to him, &c. Having taken leave of Gen. Moore and Col. Caswell, Lieut. Col. Bryant (Bryan) took him under his care; [*&c. The remainder of this letter has no bearing on the point.*]—OBS.

Signed, DONALD McDONALD.

It will be observed that in this paper no mention is made of Col. Lillington—a very singular omission, if he commanded the troops by whom McDonald was captured. The camp to which the captive General was taken is called "Col. Caswell's camp." Had Col. Lillington been the chief in command in that action, surely one who understood the proprieties that regulate such matters so well as Gen. McDonald, would have called it Col. Lillington's camp. I do not see how the conclusion can be avoided, that Gen. McDonald understood Col. Caswell to have been the commander there, until the arrival of Col. Moore. And if he so understood it, such must have been the fact. I may add that there is no evidence, and no reason to suppose—indeed the presumption is all the other way—that up to this time, Cols. Caswell and Lillington occupied separate camps. So that the quarters in which Col. Lillington's men were stationed was called "Colonel Caswell's camp." But if it could be shown that they were encamped in different places, then the superiority of Colonel Caswell would follow from the fact that Colonel Moore made his camp his own head-quarters, and that the captured chief of the insurgents was brought and kept there.

The second statement of Gen. McDonald is in a letter "to the Board of War." The first paragraph of it, relating to his exchange, just agreed on, is omitted, as not bearing on our question. We give the rest entire. (‡)

PHILADELPHIA JAIL,
September 6, 1776.

To the Secretary of War:

* * * * * * * * *

* * General McDonald begs leave to acquaint the Secretary of the Board of War, for the information of Congress, that when he was brought prisoner from sick quarters to General Moore's camp, at Moore's Creek, upon the 28th of February last, Gen. Moore treated him with great politeness, and told him that he should be treated with respect to his rank and commission in the King of Great Britian's service. He would give him a parole to return to his sick quarters, as his low state of health required it much at that time; but *Col. Caswell objected thereto*, and had him conducted prisoner to Newbern, but gently treated all the way by Colonel Caswell and his officers.

From Newbern he was conducted by a guard of Horse to Halifax, and committed on his arrival, after forty-five miles journey the last day, in a sickly state of health, and immediately ushered into a common gaol, without bed or bedding, fire or candles, in a cold, long night by Col. Long, who did not appear to me to behave like a gentleman. That notwithstanding the promised protection for person or property he had from General Moore, a man called Longfield Cox, a wagon-master to Col. Caswell's army, seized upon his horse, saddle, pistols, and other arms, and violently detained the same by refusing to deliver them up to Col. Bryan, who conducted him to Newbern. Col. Long was pleased to detain his mare at Halifax, when sent prisoner from thence to here. Sorry to dwell so long upon so disagreeable a subject."

It will be observed here also, that no mention is made of Col. Lillington: an omission made doubly significant for our purpose, by the repetition, which shows that the omission was not the result of accident or oversight. But this report contains stronger proof than the former even; for we find here that Col. Caswell claimed the right to control and dispose of the prisoner. General McDonald then was his prisoner. And this claim he could assert and maintain on no conceivable ground, except that which implies his own leadership in the action. Nor was Col. Moore the man to give up his own opinion and choice in such a matter unless to a right, clear, as well as asserted; neither can we imagine that he would yield to a claim of Caswell, when the right was in Lillington.

We have, then, these facts: that the General in command of the insurgents, who was defeated and made captive at Moore's Creek, does not speak of Colonel Lillington at all, in his accounts of that action and its consequences; that he speaks of Col. Caswell only, as the one to whose camp he was carried prisoner, and of him, only, as the one who had the right of custody over him, and the control of his movements, till his destination should be decided by the highest political authority in the Province. And how are these facts consistent with the allegation that all the while Colonel Lillington was the chief, and Caswell a subordinate? If that allegation were true, Caswell was the most impudent of men; and Lillington, to say the least of him, unfortunate in an excessive modesty and self-forgetfulness; and Col. Moore too weak or too careless to insist on justice being done between his inferiors; and McDonald, the old and experienced soldier, now unhappily a prisoner of war, did not know, or would not tell, who defeated him and whose captive he really was! The statements of McDonald can be reconciled with no other supposition, than that Colonel Caswell commanded at Moore's Creek. Then all is plain, and McDonald declares intelligibly, as well as truly, that he was carried to Col. Caswell's camp, and that Col. Caswell claimed and exercised over him the rights of a captor. (*)

We have heard the testimony of the commander in-chief of the American forces, and of the General of the British forces. Neither of them, although in a position to know most perfectly all the facts, was present in the engagement. Let us now appeal to one who was in the battle, and who held such a post there as to make him every way the master of this question. Our next witness is Col. John Ashe. He had raised a company of volunteers, marched with Colonel Lillington to Moore's Creek bridge, and stood there in the fight at the head of about one hundred men. Certainly he knew who his leader was. He was a New Hanover man also, and can not be suspected of a willingness to transfer to Caswell any merit that could be justly claimed for Lillington. I may join with him Cornelius Harnett, who, though not in the action, was the President of the Provincial Council, i. e. the acting Governor of North Carolina, and to whom, as such, the military officers, both Caswell and Moore, made their reports. Can we doubt that he knew who was chief in command that day? Or can we imagine that he, a New Hanover man also, would have joined any conspiracy, or favored any effort to deprive Lillington of his just meed of praise? Yet, both these men expressed their judgment on this question by a solemn, public, official act, when in the Provincial Congress at Halifax in April, 1776, some six weeks only after the battle, they gave the sanction of their voice, or the no less unequivocal sanction of their silence, when the Congress passed its vote of thanks to Colonel Caswell.

If the letters of Colonel Moore are not conclusive, what can be said against this deliberate testimony of so many men as composed that Congress—men who had the best opportunities to know the truth and every earthly inducement to tell nothing but the truth? Their object in this vote was, by a public expression of the public approval, to reward the merit of those who achieved the victory at Moore's Creek; and is it possible that their thanks could have been given to Caswell, had they been earned and deserved by Lillington? The Resolution is in these words: (†)

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Congress be given to Col. Richard Caswell and the brave officers and soldiers under his command, for the essential service by them rendered this country at the battle of Moore's Creek."

In compliance with this resolve, which was passed on the 12th, on the 15th day of April, (‡) thanks were openly rendered by the President of the Congress, Samuel Johnston.

This Resolution is the *only* expression of thanks ever rendered by public authority in this Province to the officers and soldiers engaged at Moore's Creek. Why is Colonel Caswell the only officer named in it? Why is no mention of Colonel Lillington? Why are the only words of grateful acknowldgment addressed to Caswell and none to Lillington? The natural answer is that in such cases the name of the commander only is mentioned,—such is the custom. And all his inferiors receive their share of the general commendation through him. In accordance with this custom, on the 4th of March, 1776, the Provincial Council had rendered their "thanks to Col. James Moore, and all the brave officers and soldiers," who were engaged in "suppressing the insurrection of the Highlanders and Regulators." Caswell, Lillington, Martin, Thackston, Ashe, Purviance, and the rest, were entitled to appropriate, each his share. But the form of the Resolve shows that "Colonel James Moore" was superior, officially, to them all. In like manner, the form of the later Resolve of the Congress proves that Colonel Caswell was, in their judgment, the commanding officer at Moore's Creek. The language of the Resolution admits no other interpretation. As well might we, in the face of the Resolve of the 4th of March, set up a claim that Martin or Purviance commanded all the troops that quelled the insurrection, as maintain that Lillington led at Moore's Creek. Such an explanation simply stultifies the Congress. It implies either that they did not know who commanded there, or that, under some sinister and malignant influence they consented to proclaim a falsehood.

The plain language of the Resolution of thanks, in which, as if to avoid all doubt, the customary phraseology is used, points clearly to Colonel Caswell as the commander at Moore's Creek. The omission of the Congress to mention Colonel Lillington in this Resolution, *or in any other*, as clearly shows their judgment in respect to him. Did the Congress not know who commanded? Col. John Ashe was in the Congress, and had been in the fight. Harnett, of Wilmington, was also a member. The New Hanover delegates were there. They all knew who commanded. The intelligent and influential men from every quarter of the Province were there. The defeat of the Highlanders at Moore's Creek was the great event of the day. The valor of the troops, the skill of the leaders, were on every man's lips everywhere. Were the men who composed that Congress uncertain who was the chief in command? Their vote of thanks indicates no ignorance, no uncertainty. If Col. Lillington had been truly the leader, would the New Hanover delegation have voted for the Resolution of thanks to Colonel Caswell? Would Cornelius Harnett have stood by in silence, while his friend and neighbor was thus defrauded of his hard earned honors? Would John Ashe have seen his own Captain's laurels thus transferred to a stranger, with no indignant remonstrance, without some protest, entered of record, as well as boldly spoken? Would Caswell have *accepted* an acknowledgment, which, in the very form of it, conveyed a double falsehood—false to himself and false to Lillington—and which he must have been aware all men would know to be falsehood?

But if the Congress knew who the leader was, were they under any influence that could induce them to suppress or misrepresent the truth? The very question contains its own refutation. Who dares to charge, or insinuate, that that noble company of patriots could, under any circumstances, lend the weight of their authority to what they knew to be misrepresentation? Who can hear, without some measure of indignation, the suggestion even, that such men as Ashe and Harnett would, under any influences, allow this to be done without a desperate battle for the right? That Samuel Johnston could have been wrought upon by any earthly consideration to forget his integrity, and, standing in his place as President of the Congress, pronounce that the thanks of the country were due to Caswell, when he knew they were due to Lillington?

Beyond the fact that that body of wise and good men could not be seduced from the truth, or made to swerve from their allegiance to justice; beyond the intrinsic unlikelihood that they could be corrupted—we can find no reason why they should not, and every reason why they should have declared the simple truth. The object of their Resolution was to declare the gratitude of the country for a victory achieved, and by this act to reward, in some measure, the brave men who had done so good service, and at the same time to confirm them in their military allegiance and patriotic devotion. It was designed to be at once a reward for the past, and an encouragement for the future. It would have been an absurdity, then, an insane defeating of their own purpose, to have ascribed the merit of the action to one who had not won it, and leave the true victor unnoticed.

The later action of the same Congress in the selection of Brig. Generals, shows that their opinion on our question was a deliberate one, and one they could afford to abide by. They raised Colonel Caswell to the Brigadier-Generalship in his district; and in Colonel Lillington's district they promoted—not Colonel Lillington—but Colonel John Ashe. They wished to create a permanent and efficient military organization, and any one can judge what would have been the effect on the temper of both citizens and soldiers, had the Congress shown so little regard to brave and skilful soldiership, as to overlook the claims of the commander in the so recent victory. They could have done nothing else so sure to dishearten their officers, and alienate the soldiers from their cause, as so gross a partiality. With what face, I may add, could Colonel Lillington himself have continued in the service after a twofold affront, than which none could more deeply wound the honor of a sensitive soldier—the ascribing, in a public act of recognition, to one subordinate, all the merit which he as the superior was entitled to, and when the hour of promotion came, the putting another subordinate over his head? Who imagines that Col. Ashe would have accepted the promotion offered him, implying, as it did, so open dishonor and detriment to his late commander? And yet, so far as the records of the times give any evidence, no one remonstrated, no one doubted even; but all things went on smoothly, and every body, in the army and out of it, seems to have acquiesced in the action of the Congress, as the most proper thing that could have been done.

(*Concluded on Monday.*)

Three Degrees of Character.—An excellent turn was made by Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts—altogether too good to be lost. A gentleman remarked that ——, who used to be given to sharp practice, was getting more circumspect. "Yes," replied Hoar, "he has reached the superlative of life: he began by seeking to get on, then he sought to get honor, and now he is trying to get *honest*."

MARRIED,

In Greensboro', on the 30th of Nov., by the Rev. Mr. Smyth, Dr. D. W. C. BENBOW, of Fayetteville, to Miss MARY E. SCOTT, daughter of David Scott, Esq.

In Clinton, on the 24th of Nov., by Rev. E. L. Perkins, Mr. WM. H. THOMPSON to Miss MARY E. BEAMAN, daughter of John B. Beaman.

In Charlotte, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr Hewitt, WM. A. OWENS, Esq., to Miss ALICE, daughter of Hon. Green W. Caldwell.

DIED,

In Randolph county, N. C., on the morning of the 6th of Nov., POLLY MARLEY, consort of Thos. Marley, aged 61 years.

In Salisbury, on Sunday evening, 29th Nov., MARY HILL, oldest daughter of the late John A. Lillington, aged 14 years, 5 months and 10 days.

(*) Rev. Hist. of N. C., pp. 218-20, where the letter is given entire in the appendix to Gov. Swain's Lecture.

(*) I hardly need to say this is an exact copy of the original, now before me, preserved among the papers of Archibald McLaine by A. M. Hooper.

(†) American Archives, Fourth Series, Vol. VI, pp. 613-14, 1776.

(‡) American Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. II, pp. 191-9, 1776.

(*) This claim, it will be remembered, was also asserted by Colonel Caswell in his official report of the battle, made to the Provincial Council, Feb. 29th. His words are "There (i. e. to Newberne,) *I intend carrying the General.* If the Council should rise before my arrival, be pleased to give order in what manner he shall be disposed of." At least he made an open assertion of what he thought his rights. Had he been wrong Harnett should have reproved him, instead of allowing Gen. McDonald to remain in his custody. See Rev. Hist. of N. C., p. 221.

(†) Journal of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, held at Halifax, April 4th, 1776, p. 12, of the reprint of 1831.

(‡) Ib. p. 14.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1857.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORY.—Considerable interest has been created throughout the State, and especially in the Cape Fear section, by a discussion of the question, whether Col. Lillington or Col. Caswell commanded at the Battle of Moore's Creek?—the victory in which encounter has recently been shown to have been of very material bearing on the Revolutionary War in the South. The discussion has been engaged in by Professor Hubbard of the University, who has had peculiar opportunities to become familiar with the Caswell side of the question, and by a valued correspondent of this paper, whose ability and habits of research are admitted on all hands, on the part of Col. Lillington's claims to the honor in question. The papers which have so far appeared on both sides are models of good temper and good style, being emphatically a *discussion*, and not a *controversy*.

Having published an article from our correspondent, and so much of Professor Hubbard's, to which it was a reply, as he deemed material, we now copy from the University Magazine, (which has rather a limited circulation,) the Professor's closing paper; and have been promised a rejoinder to it by our correspondent "B."—perhaps within ten days or a fortnight. It is due to fairness that both sides should be heard, and it is due to the State that every material fact in her history, or in that of her eminent men, dead or living, should be brought forth. We have been too careless of such matters, and have not had our due share of reputation because we have not claimed it.

TEMPERANCE.—We have not heretofore alluded to the fact recently stated in the Raleigh Spirit of the Age, that Philip S. White, the Temperance Lecturer, has not only apostatized, and taken to drinking again, but has become a retailer of liquors. As earnest friends of Temperance, though not belonging to the Total Abstinence Society, it was with regret that we heard it, and we were not disposed to give the enemies of the Temperance cause—(for there are such)—the gratification which might arise from a publication of the fact. But it has become a subject of considerable remark, especially in the Temperance papers, and there is no longer any reason why we should forbear to mention it.

The incident appears greatly to have discouraged the Temperance men, as we find by the writers in the Spirit of the Age. But it should not have that effect. White was emphatically an *intemperate* temperance man. His violence displeased some, whilst to many others the tendency of his speeches seemed to be to disparage Religion and its professors, and to exalt the Temperance Society and its members above them. Such we know was the impression which he left here among considerate men, who yet never further troubled themselves about him, and had too much respect for the temperance cause, and too high an appreciation of the good it had done, to assail it because they were themselves assailed. In this place, Mr. White's language was coarse and his statements slanderous and scandalous towards some of the best men in the community.

But our principal object in alluding to the subject is, to quote a remark repeated by a writer in the Spirit of the Age, and its emphatic contradiction by that paper. The remark was,—

"That no well authenticated case can be produced, of a reformed drunkard *dying a sober man*, unless, perhaps, he was carried off prematurely by some other disease."

To which the Spirit of the Age replies,—

"WE KNOW that FACTS will *not* sustain this broad and uncharitable assertion. In our own city, within the last fifteen years, we have known several men, who had long been very dissipated, who, after long years of reform, quietly died, not only as faithful adherents to total abstinence, but as true and humble christians. We could call the names of some half dozen, if it were proper for us to do so, who have thus lived and died—and we doubt not almost every other community could furnish similar instances. We are sorry to have to admit that so many who reform and run so well for a season, *do* go back to their cups—but there are hundreds and thousands of men in heaven, and many more on earth who will, by the grace of God, get there, who were and are reformed inebriates."

For the sake of those who are, or who may be, nobly striving to cast off the trammels of this disgusting habit of intemperance, we add our testimony to the above. There are and have been, in this place as well as in Raleigh, notable instances of reformed drunkards living and dying sober and respectable men and christians. And we believe that it is in the power of any man, under proper religious influences, to reform that habit.

AGRICULTURAL PAPER.—The Editor of the Clinton Independent proposes to publish "The Farmer's Guide," an agricultural monthly, if he can obtain 1,000 subscribers at $1 each. The publication, it is hoped, will be commenced about the first of March or April 1858.

National Expenditures.—The correspondent of the New York Times makes the following announcements in regard to the national appropriations for the coming year:

"The Treasury estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year have been made up, and, despite every effort to reduce them, the total amount estimated is about *seventy millions*. The estimate for the War Department alone is *twenty and a quarter millions*, being largely increased by the anticipated Mormon war. The total naval estimates, including the special service and the construction of the new steam sloops-of-war, amounts to *fourteen millions*. Secretary Cobb still thinks that the Treasury will not be compelled to resort to loans or Treasury notes.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. See advertisement.

Ex-Gov. Hammond has been elected Senator in Congress from South Carolina, to supply the place of Judge Butler, deceased. The vote was for Hammond 85, Col. F. W Pickens 59, Scattering 14.

T. J. Pickens has been elected Comptroller General of South Carolina, to succeed J. D. Ashmore.

The Banks of New York have now about 27 millions of gold—very far greater than at any time heretofore. They had less than ten millions of specie when they suspended, seven weeks ago.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., Nov. 25, 1857.

Editors Argus, Observer and Carolinian:

GENTLEMEN:—Our community being visited with that loathsome disease, Small Pox, we feel it a duty we owe to our fellow beings abroad to give publicity to the fact at once, that they may govern themselves accordingly. The disease made its appearance and is still confined to the household of Mr. Thos. D. Gruet, whose residence is beyond, but near the corporate limits of the town. Stringent measures have been adopted by the Council, together with the aid of the citizens, to prevent its further spreading. The premises of Mr. Gruet, and also those of his immediate neighbors, have been strictly guarded day and night, to prevent any intercourse with each other, and all communication between those premises and the corporation have been effectually cut off. Our trust being in God, who keepeth the city, we hope here the plague will be stayed. Mr. Gruet and his brother-in-law having been previously vaccinated, have already recovered from the attack: Mrs. Gruet, her two children and a servant girl, are now passing through this sore affliction, and doing as well as could be expected.

And while in the discharge of our duty in publishing this statement, we can safely say, with equal confidence, that persons visiting or passing through our village, need not have the slightest apprehension of contracting the disease; and all persons having provisions and such like to dispose of, will bear in mind that we have the money to pay for them at their highest market value.

Should the disease spread beyond its present limits, due notice will be given.

I am, Very Respectfully,
S. W. NEAL, M. P.

S. C. CONFERENCE.

The Annual Session of the South Carolina Methodist Conference convened in this place on Wednesday the 24th of November—Bishop Paine presiding. We presume that for intelligence and ability this Conference will bear a favorable comparison with any in the United States.

Reports were presented and acted upon in reference to the publishing interests of the Church at Nashville, Richmond, Charleston, etc., showing that the Southern Methodist Church is fully prepared to supply both a sacred and general literature of her own.

The following persons were admitted to membership in the Conference, and elected to deacons' orders, viz: G. K. Andrews, W. S. Black, A. J. Evans, S. J. Hill, J. W. Murray, R. R. Pegues, and J. W. Puett.

A resolution of the Alabama Conference recommending to the next General Conference to expunge from the Discipline that general rule which forbids the African Slave trade, was acted upon and unanimously adopted. The Conference took the ground that it is not the province of the Church to meddle with political questions, therefore the expunging.

The following Ministers were elected Delegates to the General Conference, to meet in Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1858: W. M. Wightman, D. D., W. A. Gamewell, A. M. Shipp, H. A. C. Walker, R. J. Boyd, W. A. McSwain, N. Tally, J. W. Kelly, James Stacy and C. Betts. Reserve delegates: Wm. P. Mouzon, H. C. Parson.

The Committee on Education reported in part, showing that the Literary interests of the Conference are in a high state of prosperity, and that the prospect in that direction is still brightening. Wofford Male College, at Spartanburg, S. C., and the Female College at that place, the Cokesbury male School in Abbeville Dist., and the Carolina Female College at Ansonville, N. C., are all in successful operation.

The Davenport Female College, beautifully located at Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C., which is expected to go into operation soon, was tendered to the Conference, and accepted on the same terms as the other literary Institutions of the Conference.

Other business of importance was harmoniously transacted; although spirited and able discussions have marked the deliberations of the body.

Charlotte Democrat.

Are Unhappy Accidents Misfortunes?—The Newark *Advertiser*, descanting on thanksgiving, and endeavoring to prove that men have cause to be thankful even for the accidents which seem to their short-sighted vision great calamities, instances the following case, which goes far to prove its theory:

"A gentleman was hastening to the city in the cars, to take a steamer that was to carry him to a distant port that very afternoon. Unfortunately, however, an accident occurred to the car in which he was proceeding, by which his leg was broken. His disappointment, to say nothing of his suffering, was extreme. His voyage was impossible, his friends were on board, and the whole plan was frustrated in a moment. Here was an event, one would suppose, for which that gentleman with his broken leg and crushed anticipations would find it difficult to be thankful. And he certainly was not. He took it in dudgeon, and deemed himself the most unlucky and unhappy of men, while a companion on board who was able to continue his journey, was looked upon as a favorite of fortune.

But mark the sequel. The ship he was to embark in foundered at sea, and all on board were lost. But he on the contrary, nursed his passion and his leg on the safe shore, commenced an action against the railway company for damages, and finally recovered $10,000 by the verdict of a jury, who think, poor men! they are doing their country service by contributing all in their power to break down the most meritorious of all the enterprises in which our countrymen have risked their labor and their money. Thus this very unfortunate man, who could not be grateful at the time for a casualty, but went so far as to curse his fate, actually owed his life to the apparently untutored circumstance, besides getting as much money as three impartial and judicious men would have dared to say upon oath that even his life was worth. Consequently, he virtually saved two lives, and the poor railway, as usual, was the only really unlucky party in the whole affair."

From the University Magazine.

WHO COMMANDED AT MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE?

[Concluded.]

Among the original witnesses, we are allowed to count Col. Lillington himself. Had Col. Caswell indeed thus defrauded him of his laurels, or, at the least, consented to receive an honor which was due to himself alone, we can hardly suppose that relations of mutual respect and kindness would have continued to exist between them. On the other hand, if we find that, after all this, there was no rupture, no umbrage, but on the part of Colonel Lillington continued deference and confidence, we may fairly conclude, that in the proceedings of the Congress no injustice was done. The evidence of this friendly feeling between them we have under Col. Lillington's own hand. In the fall of 1779, Caswell, then Governor of the State of North Carolina, requested Lillington, then raised to the rank of Brig. General, to take command of the troops of this State, then about to be sent under Gen. Ashe, to the aid of the States lying south of us. The following (*) is the first paragraph of Gen. Lillington's reply:

"Nov. 12th, 1779.

Please Your Excellency:

SIR: I received your favor per Express, and with respect to my going out with the Troops now ordered to the aid of the Southern States, I shall, agreeably to your orders, take the command; but could freely wish that is suited your Excellency to have taken the command. *I should have waited on you, sir, with much more pleasure.*"

With much more pleasure than under whom?—Lincoln or Ashe?

I am tempted to include among the original witnesses colonel, afterwards governor, Alexander Martin. For though his testimony does not refer specifically to Moore's Creek, it does bear strongly on the worth of his character as a soldier and a commander. Colonel Martin commanded a large force, near Fayetteville, when the battle was fought, and was familiar, of course, with every thing connected with it. The readers of this Magazine will remember the verses written by him "On the death of Gov. Caswell," which were printed in the No. for March, 1855. As the witness of a fellow-soldier, and published at the time, they are not without interest even for our purpose.

We have the testimony of another who was present at the engagement, Hugh McDonald, then a boy of fourteen years, who accompanied the army of the insurgents, and who in his later years wrote the reminiscences of his revolutionary adventures for his descendents. Though in an humbler position he is as competent a witness as Gen. McDonald and Col. Moore, and his evidence closely corresponds with theirs. In describing the march of the Highlanders he says, "we got near to Moore's Creek, within eighteen miles of Wilmington, at which creek lay entrenched Richard Caswell, late Governor of North Carolina, with a body of American soldiers, who, after night, uncovered the bridge and greased the sleepers with soft soap and tallow." The most of McDonald's narrative, which is written with much candor and simplicity, has been printed in this magazine. The sentence quoted above may be found in Caruthers' "Old North State," p. 35. Here too, the command is assigned to Caswell, and the direction of the mode of resistance. He could hardly have forgotten that fact, had Lillington held the first place.

Let us now turn to the Historians, who have referred to Moore's Creek. As in the case of the original witnesses, so here also, we find not one referring to Col. Lillington as the commander in that action, the most of them not even mentioning his name, and the few, who couple the two, putting him in the order which implies inferiority; while all of them directly and plainly point to Col. Caswell as the leader and the leading spirit there.

The earliest sketch of the action at Moore's Creek, that I am aware of, is in the Annual Register for 1776, the year of the battle. It is there referred to in these words: (†) "McDonald at length found himself under a necessity of engaging a Col. Caswell, who, with about a thousand militia and minute men, had taken possession of a place called Moore's Creek Bridge, &c." This statement, which must have been derived immediately from parties intimately connected with the event, certainly names Col. Caswell as the leader. Colonel Lillington is not even named. Mr. Burke, under whose direction the Annual Register was prepared for the press, can not be suspected of partiality, or misinformation.

The next account, of which I have any knowledge, is that of Stedman, whose work was published in London in 1794. He was engaged in the war in America, where he served under Cornwallis. He must have had access to the most certain sources of information. I suppose him, in fact, to have been associated with the actors in the battle, with Martin, then Governor, &c., and so peculiarly competent to testify in this case. At any rate the minuteness of his narrative of this action shows that his intelligence was not at second hand, and that he is especially to be relied on here, while we know that in general his work is of the very highest authority. His sketch of the battle is given entire, because it differs from the common impressions about that event, and is much more likely to be accurate:(‡)

"In the meantime, the embodying of the loyalists had spread abroad through the Province, and as soon as Colonel Moore's party had marched from Wilmington, a Colonel Caswell, who commanded one of the continental regiments in the neighborhood of Newbern, collected about four or five hundred men, and with one two-pounder and two swivels marched to the north-west of Cape Fear, to act as occasion might require. Colonel Caswell, who was a sensible, discerning man, and was reckoned one of the best woodsmen in the province, readily foresaw that, if an engagement had taken place between the loyalists and rebel party on the north-west side of Cape Fear, that their route would be by the Black River Road; and for that purpose he marched to the road leading to Negro-Head Point, and crossed Moore's Creek, which is about twelve miles from thence.

"In order to arrest the progress of the loyalists, at the same time, Colonel Moore, finding that the loyalists had taken the other side of the river, returned with his troops the same way we went up, and crossing at the lower ferries, on the north-west, effected a junction with Colonel Caswell, who was at that time encamped on the north side of Moore's Creek bridge. The loyalists had proceeded without interruption within half a mile of the rebel camp; and the night before they intended to attack it, they sent a flag of truce, by way of getting intelligence of their situation, and which was nearly as hazardous a one as that in which Col. Moore had placed himself at Rock Fish; but the insecurity of their position did not escape the vigilance of Caswell; for as soon as night came on, he lighted up all the fires, which he left burning, in order to deceive the loyalists, retreated over Moore's Creek, took the planks off the bridge, and greased the sleepers, which are only passable by one man at a time, and placed his men about fifty yards from the banks of the Creek, behind trees, and such little intrenchments as in the course of the night they were able to throw up.

"The loyalists, on the other hand, flushed with the accounts that their flag of truce brought them, determined to attack the rebels in their camp the next morning; and accordingly Colonel McLeod, who commanded the attack, seeing the fires in the rebel camp burning, and nobody there, concluded that the rebels had evacuated it through fear, and with about twenty two of the Highlanders he got over the bridge, intending to attack them sword in hand. But he had no sooner reached the top of the bank than he received two or three bullets, and almost instantly expired. The remainder of the advanced party were all killed and wounded, except Col. Thomas Rutherford and Capt. Fraser, who escaped unhurt. The loyalists, dismayed at seeing a leader fall in whom they had so much confidence, after firing off some of their firelocks (which were leveled too high to do any execution,) broke and dispersed, every one taking the nearest way he could through the woods to his own home. Those from the back country were more successful in their retreat, as being better woodsmen than the Highlanders, the leaders of whom were almost all taken, together with General McDonald, and sent off under a guard to different prisons at the northward. The rebels had one or two slightly wounded; the loyalists, about eight killed and fourteen wounded, of whom the greater part died. And thus unfortunately ended the first enterprise in the Carolinas in support of His Majesty's government.

"Colonel Moore was afterwards a Major-General in the rebel service, and Col. Caswell was one of their Governors: and both behaved with great levity and moderation towards the loyalists while they continued in power. The army of the loyalists consisted of about eighteen hundred."

Is it likely that a writer who could give so minute and true an account of the rebel preparations for the action, did not know who commanded "the rebels"? And surely, whoever else may be thought desirous to deprive Lillington of his laurels, Stedman, as well as Burke, is above suspicion on that point. And yet he does not even name Col. Lillington in connection with the battle, while he gives all the credit of the victory to Col. Caswell. Who shall doubt that he was right?

Francois Xavier Martin, the earliest historian of North Carolina, is the next who touches on this engagement. A few weeks only after the death of Gov. Caswell, and so hardly more than a dozen years after the battle, in a Funeral Oration, (*) addressed to a Masonic assembly, he used this noticeable language: "It was he who headed you on the day you broke down the superior phalanx of Scotch insurgents at Moore's Creek; and thereby preserved the cause of freedom from the deadly blow, this reinforcement would have enabled our enemies to strike." So distinct an assertion of Caswell's leadership on that day, would hardly have been ventured at that time and place, where most of his hearers must have known the truth, had Lillington been chief.

And Martin affirms the same in his history of North Carolina. The history was published much later indeed, but written before Judge Martin left our State; and the witness was one of Caswell's contemporaries. His work is easily accessible, and I need not quote his account of the battle; but the attentive reader of it will see that, while he speaks of Caswell and Lillington as both present there, still whatever he describes as being done, he declares was done by Caswell; so that one would naturally infer, indeed there is no alternative, that, though Lillington was there, and doubtless active with his command, yet Caswell was the directing spirit that guided the movements and brought to pass the results of that day's action.

Among the historians we may include Archibald Maclaine Hooper. After a careful examination of the evidence he felt compelled to say of Col. Caswell: "that in his capacity of *commander-in-chief* he directed the movements of the army, I have not a doubt."†

The first Historian who intimated even that Lillington, rather than Caswell, was in command at Moore's Creek, was J. S. Jones, who feebly and hesitatingly announces such an opinion, in his defence of North Carolina, published in 1834—more than half a century after the event. To his wavering opinion we owe the controversy that has sprung up on this question. And surely, we may not allow his opinion—rather conjecture, for it has much that appearance—to outweigh the deliberate affirmation of Burke, and Stedman and Martin.

We must be excused, for the present at least, from more than a general reference to the traditions first collected by Jones, and afterwards adopted by others. Of Jones's precise accuracy in recording these reminiscences, a striking and amusing instance is exhibited by McRee in a note appended to his life of Gen. Ashe, (Ante vol. 8, p. 369.) Of his general accuracy, in relation to all the incidents connected with the battle, the evidence of the late Archibald McLaine Hooper if it stood alone ought to be considered as conclusive, (Ante Vol. 2, p. 305-310.)

Mr. Hooper was born in Wilmington in the year 1775, was the grand-son and ward of Archibald McLaine, the most active member of the Wilmington Committee to which Col. Moore's despatches were addressed from the battle field. Mr McLaine's 2d son, who died shortly thereafter, belonged to Colonel Lillington's corps and fought under him. Aside from Mr. Hooper's opportunities to acquire accurate knowledge of the leading events of that day from long familiar intercourse with his grand father during his life and the possession of his manuscripts after his death, he is well known to have spent several of the latter years of his life in the compilation of the Memoirs of Howe; and in connection with that work, in tracing the history of the most conspicuous families upon the Cape Fear. He knew Caswell and Lillington personally, as indicated by articles in the Cape Fear Recorder, which he edited quite thirty-five years ago. He was an excellent writer, ardent in his feelings, but too conscientious to permit partiality for his native town or familiar friends to distort his mental vision, or gave false colouring to his narrative.

The final embodiment of these traditions exhibited in a new guise, but not less questionable shape, may be found in the Fayetteville Observer of the 3d September. The ingenious writer B. states that he heard Mr. A. say, that Col. A. told him, that some one‡ assured him that "Lillington had fortified the place before Caswell arrived on the ground, except uncovering the bridge; that he conducted Caswell over the post, and tendered to him the command out of deference to the number of his men, and his state and national reputation; but that Caswell promptly and magnanimously declined the honor, and remarked that those who had so well fortified the position could bravely defend it," and upon this crowning evidence Mr. B. rests his case and claims a verdict.

Mr. Jefferson, with no overweening partiality for North Carolina statesmen, admits that Caswell "was a good Whig." Mr. Adams speaks of him as a "staunch patriot," and on another occasion as "the lion of the South." Even Mr. Jones, (Defence of N. C., p. 133,) declares that to no single individual is North Carolina more indebted—"he not only commanded armies, and planned battles, but fought with his own hand; and it is for this constant devotion and sacrifice that his character is cherished as sacred by the people of North Carolina. A history of his life would be the history of the revolution and of the constitution, and presents one of the fairest subjects for an historical memoir in the annals of the State.

The General Assembly named a County for him in 1777—the two first ships of the naval armament equipped by Virginia and North Carolina were the Washington and Caswell. In 1778 at the instance of the South Carolina delegation he was requested by the Continental Congress to take the command of all the troops from North Carolina, in the Southern Department, with the rank and pay of a Continental Major-General. The frequency with which his name, like those of Washington and Greene, is found not merely in North Carolina, but throughout the Southwestern States, is significant evidence of the strong hold which he had upon the affection of the great body of the people.

Something more direct and authoritative than this legend will be required before we discard all record evidence, discredit Moore and McDonald, Ashe, Harnett, and Johnston, and finally Lillington himself, reverse the recorded judgment of history, and establish the conclusion that Caswell, who "promptly and magnanimously declined the command," on the evening of the 26th February, falsely represented himself as having held, and as still holding, the command on the following day—that he was sustaining in the falsehood by Col. Moore in duplicate dispatches from the field of battle on the 28th—that the official falsehood was reiterated by Caswell on the 29th, by Johnston on the 15th of April, in a Provincial Congress, various members of which were in the battle, and the lie stamped and stereotyped on the records of a people, nearly one-third of whose "fighting men," were in the field and could by no possibility have been deceived in relation to any material fact connected with the leading event of the campaign.

When to this is added the unequivocal testimony of those who best knew the fact: of the commander of the entire American forces; of the commander of the Insurgent Highlanders; of the Provincial congress of North Carolina; and of Col. Lillington himself, all speaking as with one voice, (and with no voice among their contemporaries against them,) and pointing to Caswell as the Leader and the Leading Spirit in that action; we have an amount, clearness, and fulness of evidence, which, it seems to me,—ought to be conclusive on this question.

Though this discussion has grown much longer than I designed it to be, I am not willing to close, gentlemen, without saying that the false impressions that are abroad on this subject are due mainly to a misunderstanding of the actual occurrences on the field of battle. They seem to me to have originated in natural but unsound inferences from the fact that Caswell came latest on the ground. From this fact it has been concluded that the entrenchments were thrown up, and the order of battle arranged, &c., by Col. Lillington, before Col. Caswell arrived: and hence, also, that a place in the rear was assigned to Caswell and his men, and that they were engaged only in the pursuit. These inferences are, all of them, as I think, contradicted by the witnesses. Indeed, a careful comparison of all the evidence within my reach leads me to believe that a dangerous position on the right bank of the creek was at first taken, that the position was changed after the arrival of Caswell; and that *then* the entrenchments were thrown up, &c. &c. Besides, it would be strange indeed, if three-fourths, nearly, of all the troops were in the reserve, and that the artillery, which certainly belonged to Caswell, should have been in the rear also. Some of the later historians are very much at variance in their statements with Stedman and Martin.

Let me add, that omitting much evidence that is collateral, and many aspects of the subject on which men may ingeniously argue, I have confined myself to the *direct evidence of the Record*. In the discussion of this I have been, perhaps, needlessly minute. Yet I felt much interest in the question, and was anxious to present the case as clearly and fully as I might.

I am, gentlemen,
most truly yours, &c.,
F. M. HUBBARD.

EDITORS UNIV. MAGAZINE.

(*) Caswell's Letter Book.

(†) Annual Register for 1776, p. 157. The sentence quoted above is all that bears upon our subject.

(‡) Hist. of the American war, by Stedman, Vol. 1, pp. 181-2. Compare with Stedman's any of the modern accounts. The latest I have seen is in the Life of Judge Iredell, (Vol. 1, pp. 271-2) a work of great value and merit; but hardly accurate in regard to Caswell's share in this action.

(*) A Funeral Oration on the most Worshipful and Honorable Major-General Richard Caswell, Grand Master of the Masons of North Carolina, delivered in Christ Church, before St. John's Lodge, No. 2, of Newbern, on Sunday the 29th of November, 5789, by Francois Xavier Martin.

(†) University Magazine for 1853, p. 208. Though he also lies out of my range of fifty years from the battle, I can not forbear to quote, as entitled to much weight, the judgment of Dr. Caruthers on this subject. He says "In giving to Col. Caswell the command of the whole and the highest honors of the day, I have merely followed the documentary evidence and the traditions of the country." Rev. Incidents in the Old North State, Vol. 1, p. 123.

(‡) Mr. Hooper and Mr. Wright do not accord as to the age of Col. Samuel Ashe, and the former supposes him to have been at the North at the time of the battle. No one suggests that he was at Moore's Creek, or supplies even a conjecture as to the name of his alleged informant. It is almost unnecessary to add that Col. A.'s patriotism, veracity, and honor is universally admitted.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

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It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

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Nov. 25, 1857. 63-3mi

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61-12ti-

From the Tarborough Southerner.

STATE DEBT AND DISTRIBUTION.

TARBOROUGH, Nov. 23d, 1857.

Editor of the Southerner, Sir:—I communicate herewith a letter from D. K. McRae, Esq., in reply to one addressed him by me, several weeks since.

I did not retain a copy of my letter to Mr. McRae, but its nature and purport generally will be readily indicated by the character of his reply.

Yours, &c.,
WM. F. DANCY.

KINSTON, N. C., Oct. 22nd, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: I have now the first leisure time since the receipt of your letter asking my views "on political questions now of great interest to the State," to make you a reply. Our long acquaintance—the relations of personal friendship which have always subsisted between us—and the fact that we have ever been active members of the same political party, prompt me, without hesitation, to comply with your wishes; and having *no* political aspiration to gratify—having voluntarily yielded an honorable office into the hands of the administration, and being altogether desirous of *devoting myself entirely to my profession*, I am enabled to communicate with you in entire frankness and sincerity. The present condition of North Carolina is well calculated to excite our liveliest concern. She is evidently not advancing in prosperity at an equal pace with her sister States, North and South. She has entered on a system of internal improvement, which, *as yet*, holds out no promise of recompense and scarce a hope of stability. The railroads, while they are of great convenience and advantage to the public, are so far a dead loss to the stockholders—town property is depreciating in value—*our people*, whose resources so far as they are developed are quite limited—our State bonds below par—railroad stock unsaleable and unproductive—our revenue system uncertain and ill arranged, and a necessity of increased taxation—may well inspire us, with every son of North Carolina, with apprehension and alarm.

How may the State be extricated from this situation and placed on the road to prosperity—is a question of the first importance—and happy will he be who will strike out for her a method of escape.

At a caucus of the democratic party which sat in Convention at Raleigh in May 1852, I called their attention to the unjust and iniquitous system of squandering the public lands, which was robbing North Carolina of her interest therein—which was in utter violation of the principles regularly set forth in the national Conventions of the party, and I pointed out the prospect of a speedy and entire loss to North Carolina of this valuable inheritance. That Democratic Convention in that caucus then rejected the resolution on this subject reported by the Committee—(which was in substance from the Baltimore platform,)—*and resolved* "that in view of the settled policy of donations—and the impossibility of maintaining the old democratic doctrine—*it was altogether right that a fair distribution of this common property should be had among all the States.*"

Subsequently, the democratic party in the Legislature of 1852-'53, resolved in substance, "that if this system of squandering was to continue, North Carolina should, in common with the old States, assert her claim to her rightful portion of the public domain." This resolution was introduced by Mr. Bynum, *an excellent democrat* from Northampton, and was voted for and advocated by such good democrats as Gen. R. M. Saunders, Mr. Dobbin, at that time the party candidate for the U. S. Senate, Mr. Sam'l P. Hill, of Caswell, Mr. Thos. D. McDowell of Bladen, and indeed, by most of the leading democrats in the House of Commons. Thus has the *democratic* party in this State on two occasions committed itself solemnly and with deliberation to the doctrine of distribution, in view of the departure from the national platform by democrats of the land States, and the certain loss of the whole of the public lands to the State of North Carolina.

Every consideration which could have prompted such policy, has greatly strengthened since the party in this State took the positions I have referred to. The strength of the *land squanderers* in Congress has greatly increased. At the last session of Congress the "Minnesota bill," giving about ten millions of acres of public lands to *corporations* for railroads in Minnesota, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, passed both houses of Congress *over the veto* of President Pierce; and such is the power of the combination, that this conservative check, which was the last sheet anchor of the Southern non-landholding States, is powerless for their protection. Not only is the Northwest clamorous for the spoils, but Southwestern democrats have united in the cry, and a plan is now well matured as soon as Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon and Nebraska shall be admitted, and thereby an unequivocal power secured in both branches of Congress, to *seize boldly* upon *all the public lands*, and give them to the States in which they lie, and the Territories as they become States; and thus by one daring act of robbery, to sweep away every interest and right we may have in this valuable estate. Neither honesty nor justice will impede or prevent it. The decree has gone forth, and nothing can avert it but our own prompt and decisive action. I feel that this question of the public lands is at this moment a far more important one than that of slavery, and a much more practical one. Upon the slavery question we have nothing more to hope from legislation. Free States have been the result of every compromise we have accepted. We now rest on the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as embodied in the Nebraska-Kansas bill; if this be palpably violated, the united South must determine on her course. Should any sudden cause disturb the relations of the States and dissolve the Union, a vast property will have been secured by those who will then be our foes—indeed, it is a solemn view of the land question, that all these donations of our *mutual property* is building up in power and strength one side, to the impoverishment of the other.

On the land question there is *yet* something to be done by legislation. If the South and Northeastern States will unite in claiming a fair and equal distribution of a portion of this common domain, among all the States, the claim would be recognized; it is their refusal to receive, which strengthens the adversary; and at this time so needy is the West, and so eager for further assistance, that even *she* will go for this general distribution. But in a very short time the preponderance of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives from the land States, will enable them to do as they please, and then will be fulfilled the prediction of Mr. Benton, and all this common property will be *forever lost*.

The policy of *giving* away these lands is not a new one. They have been squandered under all administrations from Mr. Jefferson to the present, in donations of swamp lands, school lands, &c., the whole system having been one of fraud and robbery, against the constant protest of the South, made *always*, but made without avail; and *now or never*, must be made the last struggle for an equal participation by all the owners in this common fund. It is startling, but it is the truth, that up to this time more of the public land has been *given* away than has been *sold*. The Congress of 1849-'50, alone, gave away fifty-four millions to certain States, of which Louisiana received seven and a half millions of acres, under the name of swamp lands, but in reality covering much of the very best lands in the Western States. Two of the old States, Kentucky and Connecticut, have built their deaf and dumb asylums out of donations of lands made by Congress; not of lands lying in their borders, but located in Alabama, Arkansas and Florida.

The citizens of North Carolina are heavily taxed for their deaf and dumb asylum, and also for the asylum for the insane—while noble monuments adorn the Western States, monuments at once of the benefits conferred by these donations, and of the partiality and injustice with which they have been made.

There are twenty States and Territories to whom has been granted up to 1854, without the payment of one cent for them, the vast amount of one hundred and thirty-four millions seven hundred thousand acres of public land, in which North Carolina had as equal an interest as any of them. Illinois received fifteen millions, Louisiana ten millions, Michigan ten millions, and Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin in similar proportions.

With these lands converted into money, and gotten so cheap, only for the asking, they have established schools, universities and seats of government—roads, canals, and deaf, dumb and insane asylums; their whole borders are permeated with railroads and macadamized turnpikes—capitols, splendid in their architectural structure to gratify the pride of the citizen—asylums for the bereft and unfortunate, capacious and beautifully constructed, ornament their towns, while all branches of knowledge find cover and protection under the lofty domes of extensive universities, academies and schoolhouses. What wonder is it, then, that it is called the "*mighty* West?"—what wonder that its population swells, that its representation in Congress increases, and that all the elements of prosperity gather in its borders? What wonder on the other hand, that with *us* population stagnates, our representation grows smaller, and progress and improvement are slow and difficult?

On the one hand all the public State works, buildings and institutions are erected and supported by donations from the general government, while we are obliged to tax ourselves for the self-same objects or go without them; and even our very subjects of taxation are drawn away to fill the prosperity of the West, by the very causes which produce our decline.

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

Ever since 1840, the Democratic party in its several conventions passed a resolution in substance, "That the public lands are the common property of all the States—that they are held by the general government in trust—to be sold and their profits placed in the public treasury, and thus appropriated to the common benefit, by defraying the expenses of the government." I have often voted for this resolution and approved it till I saw it deserted by democrats from all sections of the country; that indeed the *very leaders* would return direct from Baltimore to Washington City and vote for the largest donations to States and private corporations of this very land, in utter violation of the intent and meaning as well as the letter of the resolution. When in 1848 I supported Gen. Cass by speeches in near twenty counties of this State, I advocated the cause of a democrat who had given his aid and support to every application for land donations in the Northwest. Mr. Douglas, long my favorite for the Presidency, and the second choice of the democratic party of this State in 1852, had built up Illinois by these donations and voted for nearly all the rest. When the democratic party in Congress made Mr. Boyd Speaker of the House of Representatives they voted for a man who had introduced and advocated a bill to give *all* the lands to the States in which they lie, for a mere nominal price.

Since then Jefferson Davis, Houston of Alabama, the Democratic Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—indeed, the whole Democracy of the land States, have fled forever from the Baltimore Platform—have advocated and taken the benefit of land donations. Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, a favorite of Gen. Pierce, and to whom was committed by the State Department, to reform the Diplomatic and Consular system, introduced a bill but little different from Mr. Boyd's, by which the whole of the land was to be absorbed by the States in which they are situated—only he postponed for ten years the completion of the iniquity. Mr. Andrew Johnson, just elected Senator by the democratic party of Tennessee, not only has favored these gifts of land, but has even gone far beyond, by advocating a proposition to give away at one lunge, one hundred millions to individuals, natives and foreigners, who choose to settle on them and call them theirs.

The Cincinnati Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan, broke down the Baltimore platform on this question, and passed a resolution to build the Pacific Railroad out of the public lands by giving the necessary amount—a hundred million of acres or more—to corporations or one mammoth company, and Mr. Buchanan acquiesces in the measure and supports it.

ORTHODOXY.

In no State out of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, is the opinion of a democrat on the land question made a test of orthodoxy. It is manifest that he who clings to the Baltimore platform on this principle, hugs a ghost, a phantom, that melts before his eyes; and those who profit by our action, laugh in their sleeves at the folly of our simplicity and credulity.

I put this question, and a satisfactory answer will change at once my convictions: Why should the children of Minnesota and Iowa be educated out of the mutual property of the several States, given to them by the common trustee, and the children of North Carolina go uneducated?

RAILROAD DONATIONS.

All the important Railroads of the West have been constructed by these grants of land, and individual supscription and State aid have done little or nothing. This system has been justified on the ground that the alternate sections reserved sell for double, and thus the government loses nothing; that as a prudent proprietor the government does right to give away one-half to double the value of the other. A more artful bait was never set for any gudgeon, and no trout was ever more caught by an artificial fly than were those Southern presses, and Southern leaders who darted at this suggestion.

Has any man in North Carolina been ever asked to give away one-half his land to double the value of the rest? Do railroad companies go through a man's land with us scot free on this principle? Or, are there no *prudent proprietors* among our sturdy old farmers? It would take a long argument to convince any of them thus to diminish their broad acres. A grosser fraud was never attempted.

I take the case of the Illinois Central Railroad, and this is the most favorable case:

The number of acres received by this company amounted to 2,593,092 acres; reserved at double price 1,223,921 acres. The land granted to the road was worth at government price, five millions two hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars, and if the whole of the reservation sold for double the government price, it would fall short of this sum more than one hundred thousand dollars. But I say to you, without fear of truthful contradiction, *that the whole of the reserved sections have never in one instance brought the double price.* Indeed the Company usually absorbs in its alternate sections the best land, and the reserve thus cut off is the worst, far from bringing the double price injured in value and does not bring the average government price. The people have no share in the corruption of this system; or they would not be blinded by this delusion.

But if it were true that these donations improve the remaining land and indemnify the government, would not a donation to North Carolina, in freeing her from debt, and enabling her to complete her works, tend to improve her property, build up her population, and greatly increase the revenue to be derived from her by the general government? The argument sustains distribution as well as the other system.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF DISTRIBUTION.

The opponents of distribution say that it is unconstitutional. Without *claiming* to find the power to distribute in the clause authorizing Congress to "dispose of the land," &c., I assert that land *has been* distributed from the earliest period of the government; only it has been partially and unjustly distributed. But I find the power to distribute exactly where Mr. Jefferson found the power to *acquire* territory.

There is no constitutional right to acquire territory, so said Mr. Jefferson when he purchased Louisiana; yet he derived the power from the necessity of the case, and he was sustained by the democratic party throughout the country. A *necessity* equally as urgent and pressing demands distribution. The land system has become in all authority a source of the most iniquitous corruption, consuming much of the time of every Congress, prolonging its sessions, increasing its expenditures, producing log rolling, lobby canvassing, bribery, and all sorts of dishonest combinations. But the *overpowering necessity* that this valuable domain, a common property which all have contributed to pay for, and which belongs alike to all, is melting away, is being attributed to a part, and the balance of the owners left wholly without its benefit.

Again: this land fund is now no longer needed for the expenses of the government. It is now ascertained, that the lower the tariff is reduced, and the more closely the revenue basis is approximated, without going below it, the larger will be the revenue produced. Each year, since 1848, there has been an increasing surplus, and immense sums have been locked up in the public treasury to the great injury of commerce and manufactures. This evil, and the necessity of some policy to avert the unjust distribution, has inaugurated a principle far worse than *even distribution of the land itself*. I mean the deposite system, for which all the Democratic members of Congress from this State felt compelled to vote. If this deposite be any thing else than distribution, it is a policy the most dangerous to States rights ever entered on. By it the general government becomes a *money lender*—the States, borrowers of their own funds; and as a temptation to frequent and unnecessary loans, they are not to pay interest, are only morally bound for the reimbursement of the loan.

Suppose North Carolina was called upon to-day to pay back the sum deposited in 1836—that sum constitutes her school fund. She would be obliged to restore it or repudiate. What would become of her common school system in this event? And yet, according to the principle of *deposite*, the event is likely and probable. The system is at variance with State rights and State dignity. If, however, no interest is to be charged, and the money is never to be called for and not to be refunded, then a democratic paper of this State, widely circulated and highly respectable both for the ability with which it is conducted and the independence of its Editors, I mean the Wilmington *Journal*, said truly, "deposite is the same thing as distribution," and to pretend otherwise is a cover and deceit.

But it is said *distribution is impracticable*—that the measure is dead and cannot be revived. The same may be said of all measures, if no effort be made. But let us see the facts. Mr. Bennett, of New York, has twice introduced a distribution bill, not very fair in its details, into the House of Representatives. Once, if I am not mistaken, it passed that body. At another session it commanded a tie vote. *At present*, there is no doubt if the South unite, a bill will pass. The action of North Carolina could produce it in the House and in the Senate. The non-landholding States have a majority, and they are vitally interested to pass this measure; and it is not to be supposed that the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, who approves the building of the Pacific railroad out of the public lands, would interpose the executive veto upon a bill fairly distributing among the several proprietors their common property.

This is *at this time* a vital question to North Carolina. She has a debt and liabilities of near ten millions of dollars. She has a system of railroads commenced but not finished, and which in their incomplete condition will produce no revenue if they keep up and pay their debts, while the stock of some of them is selling from 25 to 30 dollars in the hundred. The taxes upon the people amount *now* to more than five hundred thousand dollars, besides specific debts for which certain counties have bound themselves, and these taxes must of necessity be still further increased. The people cannot for a long time bear this taxation with their limited resources. Within the next two years provision must be made to pay a large amount of the principal of the debt; and this must be done by additional taxation, or a renewed loan. The former is impossible. No Legislature would pass a tax law to draw in one or two years a million and a half of dollars; and the people could not support it if it were passed. A new loan from Peter to pay Paul is inevitable. The example having already been set, of borrowing at more than 6 per cent., by a corporation in this State, she cannot hope to issue her bonds at that interest and effect a sale, and if she issues them at a greater interest, the securities now out will be further depreciated. The people have then to look in the face, a taxation within the next two years of from six to seven hundred thousand dollars a year. How is it to be levied? In these times of panic and pressure it will be a burdensome draft upon the hard earnings of the people; and I greatly fear it will drive population and property out of the State.

To the friends of extension I would say, can any sane man suppose that *another dollar* will be given by way of State aid, to any work in progress or to be begun? Although a strong internal improvement man myself, always favorable to a judicious system, and earnestly desiring to afford to our farmers every facility to bring their produce to market, I cannot hope for further State aid, and I do not see how the people or their representatives can make it up.

THE REMEDY.

What then do I propose? I propose that Congress shall withdraw all the public lands in the Territories from sale for ten years: to issue land warrants in sections and quarter sections, &c., to the governors of the several States according to their federal population, for two hundred millions or thereabouts, the number still remaining undisposed of in the land States, perhaps two hundred and fifty millions—which warrants will be subject to sale like the soldiers' land warrants, and located when sold by the purchaser. This plan will get rid of the difficulty about one sovereign hold-

ing domain in the limits of another, and about the taxation of these lands by the States in which they lie, for the title will remain in the general government till the location.

The Treasurers of the several States will hold the warrants in market, and no new officer will be needed. By this means immigration will be confined to the States, and our population prevented from scattering over the wilderness. Thus the necessity of expensive territorial governments will be avoided. The larger expenses of the Department of the Interior may be reduced; and what is of vital importance to us, the present near equilibrium of the Senate will not be disturbed by the continued introduction of free States.

If it be said that so much land thrown into the market will become worthless, I reply such is not our experience. The soldiers' land warrants always commanded fair prices, and sold readily. I do not remember the precise amount sold in about five years, it could not have been much below one hundred millions, and during the same time railroad companies were selling largely; and the general government also. I think about twenty-seven millions of acres were sold in two years of Mr. Pierce's administration; at this rate, it would not require ten years to sell the whole. Besides, no State would be disposed to sacrifice its warrants, for if they could not be sold at fair prices, they could be held as a fund to meet the States' indebtedness, and thus the credit of the State would be preserved and her bonds kept at par; while at least enough could be sold from year to year to make a valuable sinking fund.

The government will still have left twelve hundred millions of acres in the Territories to meet any exigency, and long before this is exhausted we shall probably have acquired as much more.

AMOUNT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

By such a distribution I calculate North Carolina would receive from twelve to fifteen millions of acres. This sold at even a dollar an acre will yield enough to pay her debt, to double her school fund, and then allow for extension of railroads three or four millions of dollars.

Now will our people longer hesitate? The question is now more than ever alive. This is the accepted and the best time. There is noorganized opposition to the Democratic party, indeed there is but one party at the South. No harm can come of a discussion of this question. If a candidate were to place himself before the people for Governer on this issue in the old fashioned way, before caucuses were invented, what matters it? A democrat would be elected anyway. For my own part, I wish some practical farmer, a Democrat, would take this issue in hand and appeal to the people upon it. I find leading Democrats in every county endorsing it; it only needs organization, a press and a leader, to secure its triumph in the democratic party.

There is no better opening for a young man of talents than to take charge of a paper at Raleigh advocating this issue—a sufficient fund is already in hand to place such an enterprize beyond danger, and a commanding subscription list could soon be obtained for a democratic administration paper on this basis.

It is my solemn belief that a more vital issue was never presented. Its success would convert our condition from thraldom to ease and independence—it would be done out of our own property. Our children would be educated—free schools would multiply and flourish—our system of railroads be completed. Then might we see the tide of emigration stayed—our representation in Congress increase—our population and resources develope; and every son and daughter of North-Carolina might point with pride and joy to her prosperous and happy condition. I am, my dear sir, very truly your friend and obedient servant,

D. K McRAE.

To Wm. F. Dancy, Esq, of Edgecombe County.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Dec'r 2.

The America has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 21st November.

Heavy failures are reported in England. The house of Peabody & Lord had experienced some difficulties, but was relieved by the amount of £1,000,000 sterling from the Bank of England.

The money pressure in England is undiminished. The Continental markets are improving.

Another unsuccessful attempt has been made to launch the Leviathan.

Political news of little importance.

The America brings $125,000 in specie.

Commercial.—The Liverpool cotton market closed dull on the 21st, at a nominal decline of ⅛d to ¼d. The money market remains essentially unchanged. Breadstuffs dull and slightly lower. Provisions dull.

Consols 88¾ to 90.

The letters regarding Cotton, represent a feeling of great depression, and immense sacrifices had been made by some holders, for the purpose of raising money. In several instances Middling had been forced off at 6½d, being a decline within four weeks of five cents American currency per lb. Much of the Cotton had been held for several months in anticipation of Middling reaching 9½d, which it undoubtedly would have done but for the financial pressure; the losses, therefore, have been very severe, and it was feared that still greater ones would have to be encountered.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was almost completely at a stand, and several mills were on the point of closing.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

Gorrison, Haffel & Co., in the American trade, have failed, their liabilities being $600,000.

Flour has declined one shilling since Tuesday. Wheat has declined from 3d. to 6d., and Corn 6d. to 1s. Rice heavy. Rosin dull, 4d. to 2d. Spirits turpentine 34½d. a 35d.

London markets generally unchanged. American stocks active.

In France, breadstuffs have considerably advanced.

The Paris American houses are beginning to receive remittances.

The condition of the Bank of France had improved.

Still Later.—London advices say there is a decided improvement in the finances. Only one suspension.

A Republican conspiracy has been detected in Barcelona, having its ramifications in France.

A powder explosion in Mayence on the 30th, killed and wounded five hundred persons.

NOTICE.

MY Address is changed from Bennettsville, S. C., to Clark's Mills, Moore county, N. C.

A. D. CAMPBELL.

Dec. 4. 66-1t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, at Fall Term, 1857, upon the petition of Frances Evans and others, I will sell, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 2d day of January next,

550 ACRES OF LAND,

lying on the East side of the Cape Fear, three miles above Rockfish, adjoining the lands of Jonathan Evans, John McDaniel, W. B. Fields, and Henry Carter, deceased, known as the *Blocker Land*, about 100 acres of which is cleared. The said land is heavily timbered, and very valuable for farming purposes.

Terms of sale, six and twelve months, with interest from date: Bond and security required from the purchaser. W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

Dec'r 1. 65-T*ts

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7, 1857.

☞ *From and after January* 1, 1858, *no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our subscription books without payment in advance, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. The same rule will be adopted with such of our present subscribers as request it.*

WRONG DATE.—Some of our papers to-day are dated on the outside "November 30." The error was corrected after part of the edition was printed.

CONGRESS will meet to-day. We have made an arrangement, *we hope*, to get a copy of the President's Message on Wednesday or Thursday, provided the House shall be organized so as to admit of the reading of the Message on Tuesday.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Walter Draughon, Esq., on Franklin street, which soon communicated to another warehouse owned by Mrs. Whitehead (occupied by Cook & Johnson,) and to the stable on the premises of the Branch of the Bank of the State (used by Dr. T. D. Haigh,) all of which, being of the most combustible materials, were soon destroyed. The other buildings near by, a warehouse on one side, the outhouses of the Bank of the State on the other, and the Hotel Stables in the rear, were saved by great exertions of the citizens.

The loss is perhaps $2000, falling chiefly on Mr. Draughon. We have heard of little insurance.

And we may add, that if there are to be no Companies here to bring the Fire Engines to the aid of the citizens in cases of fire, there ought not to be insurance on any part of the town, and probably will not be, or the rates of insurance will be raised.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS FOR SALE.—The proprietor of the Argus, Col. John W. Cameron, being desirous to devote the whole of his time to his profession, offers that establishment for sale—a bargain. "The subscription list is large and the advertising and job work very considerable."

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

MUTATIONS OF PARTY.—The Raleigh Standard and other democratic papers in this State are fiercely assailing some unnamed democrat, who is supposed to be looking for, or likely to be brought forward by his friends for, the office of Governor of the State, at the next election, on the issue of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among all the States. Who is to be this candidate, is nowhere stated; but we would not be surprised if the person so assailed were the late U. S. Consul at Paris, D. K. McRae, Esq.; for we see that he is out in a letter to Wm. F. Dancy, Esq., of Tarborough, (who first appealed to him on the subject,) in which an earnest and able argument is made in favor of the right of North Carolina to a share of the lands. The democratic papers denounce this candidate *in posse*, in no measured terms, as no democrat, a traitor, &c., &c.; and this because he is to run on the distribution principle. We think that Mr. McRae is rather into these self constituted judges of who are and who are not democrats, by stating two facts: 1st. That in the democratic State Convention which met in Raleigh in May 1852, a resolution was reported by the Committee repeating in substance the resolution of the Baltimore Platform on the Land Question, whereupon he, Mr. McRae, opposed it, *the Convention rejected it*, and instead thereof resolved, "that, in view of the settled policy of donations—and the impossibility of maintaining the old democratic doctrine—*it was altogether right that a fair distribution of this common property should be had among all the States*."

2d. That at the ensuing Legislature, 1852–3, it was resolved, in substance, "that if this system of squandering was to continue—North Carolina should in common with the Old States assert her claim to her rightful portion of the public domain." "This resolution," (adds Mr. McRae,) "was introduced by an *excellent Democrat*, from Northampton—and was voted for and advocated by such good democrats as Gen. R. M. Saunders—Mr. Dobbin, at that time the party candidate for the U. S. Senate—Mr. Sam'l P. Hill of Caswell—Mr. Thos. D. McDowell of Bladen, and indeed by most of the leading democrats in the House of Commons. Thus has the *Democratic* party in this State on two occasions committed itself solemnly and with deliberation to the doctrine of Distribution, in view of the departure from the National platform by democrats of the land States, and the certain loss of the whole of the public lands to the State of North Carolina."

We think that Mr. McRae has thus pretty well established his right to be considered a democrat, in spite of the denunciation of the Standard and the rest. And *as* a democrat, he is of course not our candidate for Governor. We like to see fair play, however, and therefore, we have concluded, on the whole, to publish his letter.

He certainly makes out a strong case of wrong done to North Carolina and the other old States by the present and prospective land system.

STATE RIGHTS.—South Carolina is par excellence *the* champion of State Rights, the opponent of Centralization, Consolidation, and all the other modes by which the power of the General Government might be increased. Yet now we see her present Legislature flooded with propositions to apply to Congress—the Congress of the United States—to restrict the issues of bank notes chartered by the States! The States have, unquestioned, exercised the right to charter banks, and to prescribe what kind of notes they might issue, ever since the foundation of the government. And it is *South Carolina* which now wishes to transfer that great power *from* the States *to* Congress! Are State Rights a humbug? Has South Carolina caved in?

U. S. TREASURY.—**The net amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $7,328,861 06.**

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—The importance of the late city election for Mayor, &c., may be estimated by the enormous vote given, 84,134, against 59,687 at the State election a month ago, and 79,606 at the Presidential election in Nov. 1856. The corruption of the City government under Mayor Wood had become so offensive and so costly, and his agrarian doctrines so dangerous, that the considerate men of the city, of all parties, were thoroughly aroused, and the man who boasted that his party would elect him even if he should cut the throat of one of his family, is taught that for even less crimes than that he is beaten. His opponent Tiemann is also a democrat, but he has always, in public and in private life, been conspicuous for integrity, and therefore was the very opposite of Wood, whose public character was neither better nor worse than his private character. Both were alike bad. The fact that Tiemann has beaten him, by a vote of 43,282 to 40,852, is therefore in that view worthy of record. In addition to which, it is really no small event to elect a Chief Magistrate over 700,000 people, composing the great city of the Union, and whose expenditures reach eight millions a year.

The election was orderly; very few fights, and no deadly weapons used or persons materially injured.

At night, Tammany Hall was in a state of most sad despondency, and even Capt. Rynders, the former presiding genius of the place, was hustled out. He attempted to speak, and swore that he had voted and worked for Wood, whilst others swore alike lustily that he was a liar. He would have fought his way, as usual, but king numbers was too great for him.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—We are indebted to the Author, W. W. Holden, Esq., for a copy of his Address, delivered before the Duplin Agricultural Society last month. As has been the case with all similar productions of Mr. Holden's pen, this Address is full of valuable information and suggestions. A single remark strikes us as somewhat odd:—

"I have often when a boy"—says the speaker, in illustrating a point by reference to a farming acquaintance—"been with him in his labors; and *though a pious old Methodist*, I have heard him whistling Yankee Doodle as he drove his team afield, because it reminded him," &c., &c.

Why should not "a pious old Methodist," or pious old or young man of any religious persuasion, whistle Yankee Doodle if musically inclined?

NORTH CAROLINA AUTHORS.—We are pleased to see that a writer in the National Intelligencer bestows high commendation on two text-books recently published by College Professors in this State—the Algebra, by Professor Hill of Davidson College, "who is widely known in the South as one of the most enthusiastic and successful Mathematical instructors,"—and the "Manual of Trigonometry," by Professor Charles Phillips of the University. Of this last the writer says,—

"It is a work elaborated by the practical and successful application in the class-room, during a series of years, of the methods and forms and order of presentation here given of this beautiful and fundamental branch of mathematical education. Of course it is mainly in the respects just indicated that mathematical text-books may be expected to differ from one another. And, this being so, the treatise of Prof. Phillips must take rank as a valuable addition to our educational forces. Besides mentioning the very judicious selection of illustrations—their variety, simplicity, directness, and practical bearing—I will instance the method of presenting the principles of the science as independent of all applicants of them, in their essential completeness and generality. The definition and discussion of the idea of an *angle* in a general and independent way, as here, without any reference to arbitrary forms and magnitudes, and of its functions in like manner, as simple and absolute ratio—this is surely the only way to give the beginner a sufficiently general and comprehensive notion of the fundamentals of the science of trigonometry.

"My own impression of its merits is such that I cannot but express the hope that our Southern Colleges will do themselves credit and the cause of education the service to adopt it generally."

The writer rejoices, as we do, that Southern scholars are beginning to prepare their own text-books, instead of taking the good, bad and indifferent books prepared for their schools and colleges by Northern authors. It is however somewhat essential to success in their laudable undertakings that the books should be used after they are written and printed. And in this particular our people are not free from reproach. We have had for some years a series of North Carolina Readers, which are gradually getting into use; but in almost any other State, such good books, by home authors, would have been introduced into every Common School, instead of being allowed slowly to force their way into favor.

EPISCOPAL UNIVERSITY AT THE SOUTH.—The Wilmington Herald learns that the Bishops and Trustees appointed by some of the Southern Dioceses to locate the proposed University, have selected Sewanee, on the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad, 62 miles west of Chattanooga. No attempt has yet been made to obtain subscriptions, but the Herald learns that very satisfactory assurances of aid were received. Col. Broom, says the Herald,—probably Col. Isaac Croom of Greensborough, Ala., is referred to—a wealthy gentleman, formerly of North Carolina, now of Alabama, came forward unsolicited and made a donation of $25,000 toward the endowment of a Professorship.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.—Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, has published a statement of the appropriations asked for to support the government from July 1858 to July 1859. The new appropriations amount to $50,312,943, permanent appropriations, already made, $7,165,224; and existing appropriations not required before July 1858, and applicable to the year thereafter, $16,586,588. In all $74,064,755.

Oh the beauties of democratic "economy and retrenchment"!

AMERICAN MACHINERY.—A vessel is loading at Boston, for Alexandria, Egypt, with a cargo of military wagons and other things for an army, tools, &c., ordered by the Viceroy of Egypt. At Worcester, a car manufacturer has also an order for a number of 8 wheeled cars for the rail road in Egypt.

THE SAMPSON FAIR.

Messrs. Editors: I had the pleasure of attending the Third Annual Fair of the Sampson County Agricultural Society, which was held at Clinton on Thursday and Friday last, and a brief account of it, I trust, will not prove uninteresting to your readers.

The Fair was largely attended, not only by the people of Sampson, but by many from the counties of Cumberland, Bladen and Duplin. The Exhibition was very successful, and reflected the highest degree of credit upon the enterprising Farmers of Sampson. They have worked with the right spirit, and the products of their fields prove that their efforts have been well directed.

The following statement with regard to the Agricultural and Live Stock Departments will speak for itself; it may be looked upon as official, having been procured from one of the officers of the Society, viz:

Evoritt Peterson, best acre highland Corn, 81¼ bu.
J. R. Beaman, 2d best ditto, 77¼ bushels.
L. A. Powell, best acre lowland Corn, 111¼ bu.
J. R. Beaman, 2d best ditto, 107 1-40 bu.
L. A. Powell, best acre Wheat, 21¼ bu.
Francis Pugh, best acre Irish Potatoes, 331¼ bu.

71 Horses and Mules were exhibited, 82 Cattle, 104 Hogs, 26 Sheep, making in all 283 animals on exhibition. There were also 47 cages of Chickens.

M. I. Faison, T. I. Faison, W. A. Faison, W. Ashford and Thos. Ashford, were the largest exhibiters of Cattle. The Messrs. Faison exhibited the largest number of Devon and Durham Cattle. These Cattle looked very well, and speak well for the efforts of the owners, who are endeavoring to improve the breed of Cattle in their county. There were also many fine native and "blooded" Cattle exhibited by others. The exhibition of Horses was very good, many of them superior. There were many Trotters in double and single harness, as well as saddle nags, entered and tried upon the track; their performance was very good, having made their mile in very quick time, but I believe the 2.40 horses were not there. The Hogs embraced several breeds, the native being the most common. The largest fat Hogs were exhibited by E. Peterson and C. S. Stevens; the largest number of fat Hogs (25) by R. C. Holmes, Esq. The Hogs generally were very fine, and reflected much credit upon the exhibiters.

The exhibition of Poultry was very large: prominent in it stood the Shanghaes, Bramahs, Game, and fine Native fowls. There were also fine specimens of Turkeys, native and Foreign Geese, Guineas, &c. A beautiful Swan (in a wild state) was also exhibited; it seemed very melancholy in its captivity, and reminded me very forcibly of the "Song of the dying Swan."

Farmers' Hall was perfectly loaded with very handsome specimens of corn, wheat, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, coleworts, squashes, &c. Bacon Hams and sides of extraordinary size, were not exhibited by specimens but in piles, there being as many as eight different piles, and all of a very superior quality. Bacon seems to be plenty in Sampson county. When I looked into this Hall and saw the large quantities of grain on exhibition, and when I saw the statements of the extraordinary yield per acre, given above, I wondered whether the valleys of the Six Runs and the Coharies would not compare favorably with the valley of the ancient Nile in Egypt for fertility.

In the Mechanics Department, I noticed one very fine Patent Spring Buggy made by A. A. McKethan of Fayetteville, one also by B. R. Hood of Clinton, with his Patent Spring attached. This Department was not so well filled as the others.

In the Ladies' Department, I saw many fine articles of needle-work. Some of which I thought, could not be surpassed even in Paris the very head quarters of fashion and finery. There was a large number of beautiful Paintings exhibited by the young ladies of the Clinton Female Institute. They were well executed and reflected much credit upon the young ladies of the Institute, and added much to the exhibition in Floral Hall. Fine Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Homespun, &c., formed another prominent feature in this Hall. A variety of cakes, bread, preserves, jellies, &c., were also on exhibition. Floral Hall was beautifully decorated with festoons of evergreen. This I was told, was the handiwork of the young ladies of Clinton.

The Annual Address was delivered on Friday by Mr. Houston of Duplin Co. It was a chaste and beautiful Address, eloquently delivered and well received by the large audience in attendance.

Frank Johnson's Band was in attendance and discoursed sweet Music at the Fair during the day and at the Agricultural Ball during the evening.

Fayetteville, Dec. 7, 1857. M.

YEAST POWDERS

FOR sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

TEAS.

FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

A FRESH supply received by S. J. HINSDALE.

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec'r 7. 66-

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

100 12½ lb. Bags. Just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Dec'r 7. 66-

FISH! FISH!!

25 KITS MACKEREL and SALMON. Just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Dec'r 7. 66-

100 Casks of Lime for sale by W. H. CARVER.

FOR RENT.

ONE Fire-Proof WAREHOUSE. Apply to W. H. CARVER.
Dec'r 7. 66-

North Carolina,—RANDOLPH COUNTY. Clerk and Master's Office, Dec. 4. 1857.

WHEREAS the Executors of Eli Bray and others have filed in this Office their Bill of Complaint against Benj'n Marley and wife Ruth, Samuel Bray, John D. Brown and wife Jane, and others, praying for a construction of the testator's will and an account or settlement of his Estate; and it is made to appear to me by affidavit that the said Marley and wife, Samuel Bray, and Brown and wife, are not inhabitants of this State. Therefore, the said Marley and wife, Samuel Bray, and Brown and wife are hereby notified to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheborough, on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, otherwise the bill will be taken as confessed, and the Court will make such Decree therein as may be deemed just.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master of Randolph Court of Equity, at office in Asheborough.

JONATHAN WORTH, C. M. E.
Dec. 7. 66-*6t

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, the 8TH INST., at 7 o'clock. The Election of Officers for the ensuing year, and other important business, will be transacted at that meeting. A full attendance of the members of the Society is desired.

JOHN P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 26th Nov., by Rev. Jas. McQueen, Mr. DANIEL BLUE, of Moore county, to Miss CATE BETHUNE, daughter of Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, of Cumberland county.

In Moore county, on Thursday evening the 3d inst., by R. W. Goldston, Esq., Mr. MATTHEW DAVIS to Miss CHARLOTTE FERGUSON.

In Wilmington, on Thursday, 3d inst., at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. M. B. Grier, Mr. HENRY SAVAGE to Miss JANE, daughter of O. G. Parsley, Esq.

DIED,

In this County, on the 12th ult., Mrs. SARAH McDONALD, widow of the late Archibald McDonald, aged 92.

Town papers please copy.

At Shriveport, Texas, on the 29th Oct. Mr. KIMBREL JONES, formerly of Harnett County.

In the town of Graham, on the 10th ult., Mr. ARCHIBALD RAY, aged 88 years. Mr. Ray made an early profession of religion, and connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, Long Street. He was chosen by the congregation to the office of Ruling Elder, which he discharged with true christian fidelity, when his profession would permit. He followed School Teaching. In this he was rarely gifted: the writer does not know of a single instance where he failed to give universal satisfaction. But he has gone to his reward. Let his weeping family and friends bless God that "he is not dead, but sleepeth," and that when "Christ comes the second time" he will "awake him."—Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—December 7.

BACON—	19 a	LARD,—	20 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	10 a 10½	Cuba	35 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	9 a 00	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 10 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	5 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	5 00 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	4 75 a 0 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	4 50 a 0 00	WOOL —	00 a 00
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 70 a 0 75	Yellow dip,	2 05 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	1 95 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	80 a 0 00	Spirits,	34 a 35
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—The late foreign news has caused a further decline; market is quite unsteady.

Flour—No change worthy of notice.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

PORK.—Hogs are scarce and dear in this place, and it is said cannot be furnished from the quarters whence the supply usually comes. It may be useful to state, therefore, that Western hogs are selling at Asheville at $6, and it is supposed will be lower. We have heard a suggestion made, that a number of persons club together and employ some one to go to Asheville and buy a few hundred hogs for themselves or for this market. We notice that 500 were expected at Raleigh last week by the Raleigh & Gaston road, having been transported from the Western part of Virginia over the several rail roads.

At Salem, hogs are freely offered at $8, with few buyers.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin and yellow Turpentine 255, hard 1 55. Nothing doing in Spirits, Rosin or Tar. 2d hand Spirit Bbls. 1 75, 90 days.

At New York, Southern flour was heavy and dull, at 5 10 to 5 30 for mixed to good, 5 40 to $7 for fancy. Wheat, white southern, 1 35 to 148. Cotton has declined ⅛, and is very heavy and irregular, with small sales at 11¼ for middling uplands. Spirits firm at 43. Turpentine quiet at $3.

At Cheraw, sales of 249 bales of cotton, for the week ending on the 1st inst., at 11¼ to 11⅝, with some activity in market. Flour in good supply, at 5 12½ to 5 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Dec'r 5, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for E F Moore, C T Haigh & Sons, G W Williams & Co, Mrs M Banks, S J Hinsdale, R Jones, D & W McLaurin, Maj Laidley, J Worth & Son, J Utley, Murchison, Reid & Co, H L Myrover & Co, J H Hall, J W Sandford, Worth & Utley, J M Worth & Son, S T Hawley & Son, P A Wiley, G Lauder, Mrs S J Hart, L Brandt, C G Wright, Brookshire & Cox, Barnum & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec'r 2.—Schrs. Ned fm N York, Leocadia fm St. Ann's, Jamaica. 4—Brig P Larrabee, fm Bath, Me.

JUST TO HAND.

20 KEGS CHOICE LEAF LARD;
30 Boxes CHEESE;
20 Kegs New-Hulled BUCKWHEAT;
For sale at P. A. WILEY'S.
Dec'r 7. 66-1w

K. M. MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.

☞ Usual advances on Consignments. 50-1tf

BELMONT SELECT SCHOOL,

Granville County, N. C.
10 MILES SOUTH OF CLARKSVILLE, VIRGINIA.
R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THE Principal, after teaching for twenty years, having determined to establish a permanent Select School in the country, selected the above location out of many which he had carefully examined, as being preeminently suitable for the purpose designed: reference being had especially to health, and the advantages of social, moral and religious influence. To attain these ends, though at the expense of improving a new place, the site was procured in the midst of a community noted for intelligence, refinement and moral worth, remote from stores, tippling shops, and other places of temptation to extravagance and vice.

The School has been two years in successful operation, and the character of the location above given is freely awarded to it by all acquainted therewith.

Board can be had in families of the highest respectability.

As the number of classes will be limited, it is important that applicants state the progress already made.

TERMS.—For Board and Tuition per Session of 20 weeks, $85, payable in advance.

The next Session will commence 14th January 1858. Address the Principal at Brownsville P. O., Granville Co., N. C.

Dec'r 4. 66*6t

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE next Session of the Oxford Grammar School, will commence on the Second Monday in Jan'y.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
Oxford, N. C., Dec. 3rd, 1857. 65-tS

LANDS TO LEASE.

THE Ashe Plantation, containing 350 acres of cultivating land, on the Cape Fear River nine miles above Fayetteville, will be leased on the 6th day Jan'y next to the highest bidder, for one year, in parcels to suit or all to one person. At the same time and place, T. S. Lutterloh will sell his CORN, FODDER, and other produce of the Plantation, including Farming Utensils, stock of HOGS, CATTLE, &c. Sale to take place on the premises.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Dec'r 5, 1857. 66-ts

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THIS BANK has declared a dividend of 4 per cent payable on the 10th. Subscriptions to Stock made after the 15th inst., will be entitled to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, till next dividend.

S. JEWETT. Cash'r.
Dec. 2d. 66-t20th.

JAMES A. PALMER,

OF SAINT LOUIS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has taken Rooms over Mr. Hugh Graham's Clothing Store, where he is prepared to make

SILVER PLATE PICTURES

in accordance with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS in the Art, and that are superior, in life-like effect, distinctness and delicacy of shading, to anything that has yet been produced upon glass, leather or sheet iron. The Silver-plate Picture possesses also acknowledged superiority for Durability, over every other style of pictures made at the present time.

Mr. P. would remark that, for a limited time, he will hold himself in readiness to make Pictures in strict accordance with the above representations, of all sizes, from the smallest Locket, upward.

Those desirous of obtaining Pictures of themselves or friends, are respectfully solicited to call, and my motto shall be TO PLEASE.

The most suitable dress is always dark or figured, avoiding white.

Views of Buildings Taken.

Instructions given in the art.

Fayetteville, N. C, Dec. 7, 1857. 66

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust, executed to me by James Price, for purposes therein specified, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 9th Jan., 1858, that valuable place known as LUMBER BRIDGE, in Robeson County, containing 400 acres of Land.

There is a comfortable Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses, with about 75 Acres of cleared land under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. It is as healthy as any place in the county, with 2 wells of good water, a first rate GRIST MILL and COTTON GIN—all new and in good credit. Also, a large and commodious Store House, well arranged and in a good business stand.

Also, at the same time and place I will sell 2 head of Horses, one Wagon, one Buggy and Harness, 400 bushels CORN, 700 lbs. Fodder and Hay, 30 Head Hogs, 7 Head of Cattle, household and kitchen furniture, and Blacksmith's tools.

Terms made known at Sale.

DANIEL McNATT, Trus.
Dec. 5th 1857. 66-*ts

LOOK OUT!!

STRAYED or stolen from near the residence of the subscriber, on the night of 25th Nov., a medium sized BAY MARE, about 13 years old, with a small star in her forehead; sprung in her hind feet; well formed, and in good order, with marks of gear on her back and shoulders.

Any information leading to the recovery of the Mare, or detection of the Thief, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

Address the subscriber at St. Paul's P. O., Robeson County, N. C. DUNCAN McNAIR.
Dec'r 4. 66*2t

SALE OF SLAVES.

BY an order of the Court of Equity of Robeson County, rendered at Fall Term, 1857, upon the petition of Winnifred Blount, and others, minor children of William Blount, deceased, by their Guardian, Joseph Thompson, I will on FRIDAY, the 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1858, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, offer for sale

37 SLAVES,

consisting of Men, Women and Children. Among them are valuable Mechanics, Ditchers, and Field Hands.

Terms of sale, 12 months credit, the purchasers giving bond with satisfactory security.

R. S. FRENCH, C. M. E.
Nov'r 30, 1857. 66*4w
Carolinian copy.

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR THE SICK.

The Editor of the Kittanning *Free Press*, says, "After one of the best Physicians in this place had failed, *Bærhave's Holland Bitters* cured me of the worst form of Dyspepsia."

FRANCIS FELIX, only manufacturer of the original "Extract of Coffee," says, "I know that your *Holland Bitters* is one of the best medicines in the world for disordered stomach or liver."

Dr. LUDWIG, Editor of the 'Fackel,' Baltimore, pronounces it a medicine deserving the confidence of the public.

Dr. EHRHART, the leading German Physician of Pennsylvania, has prescribed it frequently during the last three years, with marked success, in debilitated states of the digestive organs, or of the system generally.

The Manager of Ballou's Vinegar Factory, says: "I use it myself, and was therefore induced to try its effect upon my wife, (troubled with the debility common to all of a consumptive habit,) and really it is doing her more good than anything she has ever taken."

Dec. 5. 66-2tpd

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

SIR James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skilful men of the age, in his "Treatise" on Consumption, says,—"That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec and other modern Pathologists."

The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope, and reanimate fallen courage in the heart of every sufferer from this disease.

The remedy which we offer has cured thousands. *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* not only emanates from a regular physician, but has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

A RARE CHANCE.

2350 Acres of Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous to go South, offers for sale the following valuable Tracts of Land, to wit:—

One Tract containing about 1900 Acres, lying 5 miles East of Fayetteville, immediately on the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Warsaw: About 400 Acres, perhaps, of this tract, are swamp lands, a portion of which is under cultivation, and has clearly demonstrated the character of the soil for fertility and durability. The uplands are well adapted to the cultivation of Turpentine and Grain also; a part has been worked one year in Turpentine, the remainder is in the virgin state. The improvements on this tract consist of a fine new Dwelling, together with all necessary out houses, two Grist Mills and one good Saw Mill. These lands offer inducements rarely to be met, viz. a beautiful, and much admired and eminently healthy location on which to live, with fertile lands to cultivate, near by perhaps as good a market as the State affords.

The other tract embraces 460 Acres, 9 miles East of Fayetteville, one mile from the stage road. There are on this tract 2 crops of Turpentine boxes, not half worked up. The character of the soil for Uplands is most excellent for improvement and cultivation.

These lands offer other inducements not mentioned, but expecting no one to purchase simply upon a newspaper notice or representation, I invite and will take much pleasure in showing the premises to any one desirous to purchase. R. McDANIEL.
Dec'r 2, 1857. 65-1tsw*tf

WANTED!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber to call and settle by the 1st OF JANUARY NEXT, or at that time their notes and accounts will be put in a train of collection. He will be found in the Store formerly occupied by M. McKinnon, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. Any person having claims will present them for payment. J. J. GILCHRIST.
Dec'r 3. 6 -3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A SMALL GREY HORSE, the property of D. & W. McLaurin, with the mark of the shoe on the hind feelocks, sprung in both legs, strayed or stolen from my stable the night of the 1st inst. I will give the reward of Five Dollars to any person returning him to me. JOHN S. PERRY.
Fayetteville, Dec. 3. 65-2w

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville and public generally, that she has just received and added to her former stock,—

LAYER RAISINS, whole, half and quarter Boxes; Prunes in Glass Jars; Currants; Citron; Almonds, Brazil, Butter, Cocoa, Pecan, and English Walnuts; West India Preserves; Salmon; Lobster; Sardines; Pickled Oysters; Sauces; and

Pickles of a'l kinds.

—ALSO—

Butter, Boston, Cream, Sugar, Lemon, Cup, Fancy and Soda Crackers; English Dairy and New York State Cheese; and a few firkins No 1 Goshen Butter; which she will sell low for CASH ONLY.

M. BANKS, Green Street

Nov'r 21. 62-2m

Argus copy.

JUST RETURNED

FROM the Northern cities, for the second time this season, with one of the

Handsomest and Really Cheapest Stocks of

READY-MADE CLOTHING;

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Latest Styles of Cassimere and Silk Hats; Boots and Shoes; Trunks and Fancy Goods;

I ever offered to purchasers in this market.

The present stock particularly having been purchased under very favorable circumstances,—at the October crisis, when goods were low and cash scarce,—and will therefore be sold at a great reduction of former prices

An early call respectfully solicited

GEORGE BRANDT,

Hay St., Fayetteville

Nov'r 9. 58 tJ1

SECOND STOCK!

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving THEIR SECOND STOCK FOR THIS SEASON, embracing,—

Dry Goods,
Hats, Boots, Shoes,
and Made-up Clothing,

which they invite the attention of Wholesale buyers generally.

B. STARR] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct'r 6, 1857. 49-tf

FALL 1857.

New and Cheap Goods!

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general supply of Dry Goods, among which are splendid Dress Goods, with every article in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at a small advance for cash or on time to punctual customers

Fayetteville, Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-tf

.New Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of Books and Stationery, embracing a great variety of

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.

Together with a large and varied Stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept'r 28.

W. H. CARVER

Is now receiving his

Fall Stock of GOODS,

which is large and well selected. A call from old friends and the public generally is solicited. My stock is too varied to enumerate; every one can find something that they want by calling. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods. W. H. CARVER

Sept. 17, 1857. 43tf

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 18, 1857. 29-tf

C. J. & R. H. JONES

Are receiving their FALL AND WINTER Stock of

FANCY & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell at their usual low prices, in part as follows,—

DE LAINS, all kinds;
All Wool Plaids;
Col'd Merinoes;
Col'd Silks and Black;
Rich Robes A'Quille;
Chenille Shawls;
Do. Scarfs, all silk;
Long Shawls for Gentlemen;
Do for Servants;
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks;
French Robes, Volant;
Do. for Misses;
Nett Coats for Children;
Long Brocha Shawls;
Merino Shawls, white;
Opera Flannel, Plain and Col'd,
Quilted Skirts;
Do Hoops;
Fine and Common Blankets;
Cotton, Silk, and Woolen Hosiery;
Do. Fancy, for Children;
Kid, Silk, Merino, Cotton Gloves for Ladies;
Chenille Head Dresses;
Chenilles by the yard;
Bonnet Ribbons; do. plain;
Fringes and Salom, all colors;
Black Velvets;
Bl'k and Col'd Belts;
Mulberry Buttons for Dresses;
Thread, Swiss, Jackonett,
Bobbin, and Cotton Edgings;
Black Lace and Edgings;
Emb'd Hndkfs, Collars, Sleeves and Bands;
Love and Lace Veils;
Bonnets, Hats and Caps;

—ALSO—

A nice variety of Men's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES.

Also, Men and Boys

Winter Clothing, Cheap.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, and many other Fancy Articles.

Sept. 11, 1857. 42-3m

AMBROTYPES! AMBROTYPES!!

HAVING taken the Rooms formerly occupied by M. M. Ferguson, over J. M. Beasley's, would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to take AMBROTYPES in the best styles known to the art. A trial is all he asks, and if satisfaction is not given, there is no charge

"So come along without delay,"
And get a picture from Battley.

W. T. BATTLEY

Nov. 5, 1857. 57tf

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the subscriber having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of John McLaurin, notifies all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

D. McLAURIN, Adm'r.

Sept. 15, 1857. 43tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

THE following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, the property of E. C. Hall, dec'd, is offered for sale, and consists of the following tracts:

That desirable place known as Rome, containing about 260 Acres, with all the improvements. This place will be sold entire or divided, to suit purchasers, it being probably one of the best business stands in the country, and is very desirable to those wishing to enter the mercantile business.

No. 2, Consists of a Lot and Brick Store, (2 tenements,) in Campbellton, on Bridge Street, near Clarendon Bridge, and is a very desirable stand for business.

No. 3, Is Three vacant Lots in Campbellton, known in city plot as Nos. 109, 111, 112, and half of lot 113.

No. 4, Is a Dwelling House and Lot on Haymount, corner of Plank Road and Adams St. A very desirable residence for the whole year.

No. 5, Is a Corn Mill and Steam Engine and Boiler, of 10 or 15 horse power. This is well worth the attention of those living where water power is not available, and will be sold at a great bargain.

For terms apply to

J. H. HALL, Assignee.

August 1, 1857. 30-tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desiring to emigrate to the West, offers for sale his entire LANDS, including about six hundred acres, generally known as Chalk Level, lying in the upper end of Harnett county, 8 miles East of Cape Fear River, and on the road leading from Fayetteville to Chapel Hill. Store, Dwelling, Out Houses, all in first rate order.

The Store is at a fine business stand, and is not to be excelled by any country store in the State. There are also upon the premises an excellent well of water within 15 or 20 steps of the House, a fine young orchard of Fruit Trees, a Tan Yard in perfect order, which pays well when in operation. Also, a Blacksmith Shop with Tools, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase such a place would do well to call and examine it for themselves. I am determined to sell, and will make terms easy for the purchaser. A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. The place is one of the healthiest in the Southern country.

40 Shares Bank of Fayetteville Stock

August 4, 1857. 32tf

2,800 Acres of Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

J. L. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish, —convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y,
Fayetteville.

Aug 13. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL

Furniture and Fixtures for Sale.

THE above named property will be sold to any responsible person, upon fair terms, if applied for between the present time and the 15th of December next. If not sold by the 15th of Dec., they will be sold at Auction after the first day of January next, in lots to suit purchasers.

Any information wanted will be cheerfully given by applying to J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Fayetteville, September 12, 1857. 42-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.

June 3, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Marsh, Carroll & Co., is this day disolved by mutual consent, and the business will be settled up by J. F. Marsh.

J. W CARROLL.
D. G. McDUFFIE.
J. F. MARSH.

Nov. 20, 1857. 62-tf

DOCTOR FRANK WILLIAMS'S CELEBRATED RYE WHISKEY!

THE subscriber has made arrangements to keep a supply of the Genuine Article, and is the only Agent for the sale of the above brand of A No. 1 Rye Whiskey in this place.

ROB'T MITCHELL.

May 4, 1857. 5tf

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Sept. 17. 43tf

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 26. 6[illegible]

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO,

just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov'r 4. 57-

RIO AND JAVA COFFEE.—80 Bags just

received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov'r 4. 57-

NEW YORK SYRUP & MOLASSES

just rec'd and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov'r 4. 57-

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SYRUP

just rec'd and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov'r 4 57-

DOMESTIC OSNABURGS and COTTON YARNS,

just rec'd and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov'r 4. 57-

50 BOXES TALLOW AND ADAMANTINE CANDLES,

just rec'd and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov'r 4. 57-

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS on hand and for sale cheap by W. H. CARVER.

Nov'r 4. 57-

Argus copy.

CHEESE! CHEESE!

25 BOXES just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov'r 4. 57-

Negro Blankets and Kerseys, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Cotton Bagging and Rope, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

United States of America.

District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina.

WHEREAS a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, on the 13th day of November, 1857, by William M. Harriss, against the Bark J. W. Blodget, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, alleging in substance, that the said Bark while on her homeward voyage from Turks Island to the Port of New York, laden with salt, about the 12th of September last encountered a severe storm and by the violence of the winds and the waves, was driven upon Buzzard's Bay Beach, and that thereupon the Captain and Commander of said Bark, David Moore, left his said Bark upon said Buzzard Bay Beach, and came to the port of Wilmington and consigned said Bark to the Libellant and asked for a Tow Boat to relieve said Bark from her perilous position and to bring her into the Port of Wilmington to receive such repairs as were necessary to enable her to prosecute successfully her intended voyage. That in obedience to the wishes of the said Captain, this Libellant procured the services of Captain Benjamin W. Berry, who with his Tug the Steamer Henrietta, proceeded to said Beach and succeeded in dragging her off, and carried the said Bark in safety to the Port of Wilmington. That upon her arrival in said Port of Wilmington, the said Libellant was obliged to pay and did actually pay bills for repairs and towage and pilotage, and also a large sum to the seamen employed on board of said Bark for their wages, and made other advances more particularly set forth in the schedule annexed to the said libel, amounting to Eleven Hundred and sixty-six 75-100 Dollars That the said advances were necessary to enable the said Bark to pursue her voyage and earn her freight, and were made in a Port where said Bark did not belong, and where the owners did not reside, and were made on the credit of the said Bark, as well as of the Owners thereof, and were to pay charges and demands which were at that time a lien on said Bark, and by the payment thereof this Libellant became in Law subrogated in place of the parties to whom the payments were made, and became entitled to hold and proceed and enforce the lien of said demands for his own reimbursement. And the said Libel further prays process against the Bark or Vessel, her apparel, tackle, and furniture, for the amount due the Libellant in the premises with costs, and that the said Bark, her tackle, apparel and furniture may be condemned and sold to pay said amount with costs, charges and expenses.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said Bark, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court to be held in and for the District of North Carolina on the second Wednesday of January next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day at Chambers in Fayetteville, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated the 13th day of November, 1857. WESLEY JONES, U. S. Marshal,

by JNO. J. CONOLEY, D. M.

A. EMPIE, Jr., Proctor for Libellants.

Nov. 19, 1857. 62-7t

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intensed more especially for those of our father and scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.

June 14, 1857. 16-

HOOP IRON.

A LARGE lot of Hoop Iron for Cotton. For sale low, by JAS. G. COOK.

Nov'r 9. 58-2m

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S English Grammar; Peterson's Familiar Science; Bolmar's Fables; Emerson's Arithmetic; Bolmar's French Grammar; Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; North Carolina Readers; Mitchell's Geographies; Quackenbos's Rhetoric; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 4, 1857.

☞The Presbyterian Psalmodist—

Character Notes. A further supply just received.

Oct. 24. E. J. HALE & SON.

ROUND PINE LAND.

WE offer for sale 2000 ACRES round Pine Turpentine Land 17 miles from Fayetteville, between the Western and Centre Plank Roads—the Morganton Road running through the same. A bargain will be sold in these lands. For particulars apply to Mr. Charles Monroe near the land or to the subscribers.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Nov. 9th. 58-tJ1

GUANO.

35 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 88-

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug 31. 88-

BOOK BINDERY

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

.New Books.

THE Life of Charlotte Bronte, Author of Jane Eyre, &c; The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller; Salad for the Social, by the Author of Salad for the Solitary; Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; The Bee Keeper's Chart. Also, further supplies of Milledulcia; The Prince of the House of David; Mrs. Hentz's Novels; The Baptist Psalmody, Barnes' Family Prayers; Christian Minstrel; Cruden's Concordance; Adams's New Arithmetic; Parley's Common School History; &c

J. HALE & SON.

June 24, 1857.

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the large Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert. Terms reasonable. E. J. HALE.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C,

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

D. A. LAMONT,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6 57-1ypd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

DAVID McDUFFIE,

Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

B. F. PEARCE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. W. PEARCE, JR.

July 30. 29-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857. 7

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856.

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

Dr. Hawks's History

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

DRY GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats, Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas, &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 62-*tf

STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned

HOUSE,

respectfully solicits public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods

on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.

Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6mpd

THE WARSAW HOUSE

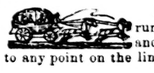
IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.



I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned by Note or Account will confer a SPECIAL favor by paying the same by the 1st of January 1858.

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.

P. S.—We would further state to the Cotton Planters that we have a large lot of GUNNY BAGGING which we will sell at reduced prices for cash. S. M. T. & BRO.

Nov. 28. 64*2t

VALUABLE TURPENTINE LANDS

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Harnett Court of Equity, made upon the petition of Jonathan Worth, D. G. Worth, and the heirs of John McNeill, dec'd, I shall sell at auction, at the residence of D. G. Worth, on the 28th day of December next, the lands belonging to the petitioners, on the waters of Barbecue, Gum Swamp, Cypress and Juniper Creeks, containing about

6400 Acres.

About half the land has been boxed and worked for a short time for turpentine. Upwards of 3,000 acres has had no boxes cut, and the Western Rail Road, now being built, runs through the unboxed portion. No Timber has been cut off any portion of it.

It has on it a good Dwelling, Store House, a small Farm, Meadow, Negro Houses, Cooper Shops, two Turpentine Stills, and other buildings necessary for turpentine making.

D. G. Worth, residing on the premises, will show the property to any one wishing to examine it, before the sale.

A credit of 12 months will be given, with interest from sale, the purchaser giving bond with good personal security; and the title will be reserved until the purchase money is paid.

C. H. COFIELD, Clerk and Master.

Nov. 26. 64*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term 1857.

Benjamin Smith vs Jonathan Worth, Adm'r of William B. Ham, and Giles Ham and others.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Williams Ham and Zaconiah Ham, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1857.

64*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. M. E.

Further Supplies of New Books.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the Author of the Lamplighter; Shirley, by Currer Bell; Mormonism, by Elder Hyde; La Martine's History of Turkey; Moss Side; "Quits," by the Baroness Tautphœus; Modern Reform Examined, by J. C. Stiles; Malcom's Butler's Analogy; Hatfield's American House Carpenter; Noctes Ambrosianae, Edited by Dr. McKenzie; Kane's Arctic Explorations; Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; School Books, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 24.

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!

At Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.

BROOKSHIRE & COX are now receiving from New York an entirely

New Stock of Goods,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready-made Clothing; in fact, everything necessary to a good assortment and called for in the country trade. Our goods were selected with care in the Northern market and bought for cash, and we can afford to sell them as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere.

We invite calls from our neighbors and the public generally, as we wish to show our Stock, and promise to give our customers good bargains.

W. F BROOKSHIRE. ABEL COX

Sept'r 21 44-*3m

LOST!

A NOTE of One Hundred Dollars, payable to David Sikes or order, and signed by D F Gillespie and James F. Gillespie, and bears date April 13th, 1857. All persons are forbidden to trade for said Note, and the makers from paying the same except to myself. DAVID SIKES.

Nov. 10. 60*tf

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 130 or 140 lbs. Has a very small foot. Reads very well for a negro, keep accounts, and is very intelligent. A scar on one of his knees, from a cut of an axe, which sometimes makes him limp. About 35 years of age. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State, I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1857.

Asa Little, Adm'r of Rachel Little, vs William P. Little and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jesse Little and James B. Lee and wife Hannah, the defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, on motion it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the petition heard ex parte as to them

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of said Court at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of October 1857.

62-*6w] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1857.

John Broadaway, Adm'r of Nathan A. Morris vs James W. Morris and others.

Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James W. Morris, Jackson J. Morris, Thomas J. Morris, and John P. Griffin and wife Ann, the defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, on motion it is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the second Monday in January next then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of October, 1857. P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Equity, August Term 1857.

Green Williams vs. Eli H. Scarborough, Adm'r of Kenneth McRae, and Green Williams.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Green Williams, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Green Williams be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and of American Independence the 82d year.

56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, August Term 1857.

Samuel H. Christian vs. Eli H. Scarborough Adm'r of Kenneth McRae, and Dawson A. McRae.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Dawson A. McRae is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Dawson A. McRae be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and of American Independence the 82d year.

56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, August Term 1857.

Joel Henderson and Edw'd Hopkins, Ex'rs of Chas. G. Harris, vs. Green Davis and Mathew Davis Executor of Mathew Davis, Sr., and Parsons Davis and Bryan Ragan.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Green Davis and Parsons Davis are non residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Green Davis and Parsons Davis be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and the 82d year of American Independence.

56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

F. B. Andrews vs Morgan C. Turrentine.

Original Attachment.—D. F. Flowers summoned as Garnishee.

THE answer of the Garnishee in this case having been filed, and conditional judgment having been rendered against the defendant, M. C Turrentine, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant resides beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant, Morgan C. Turrentine, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February, 1858, then and there to replevy and plead or demur, or the said judgment will be made absolute.

Wit